The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 316. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED.......£2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.......1 6 0 }

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Second Appearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
Free List entirely suspended, Public Press Excepted.
On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 9th,
The performance will commence with the celebrated Drama of
MARY, THE MAID OF THE INN.
Harrop - - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Hans Ketzler - - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Mary - - - Miss A. Parker.
After which Oxenford's New Ballet Farce entitled
MAGIC TOYS.
Merlin - - - Mr. Fitzjames.
Valentine - - - Miss L. Thompson.
To be followed by the Laughable Farce, entitled
B. B.; OR THE "BENICIA BOY."
Mr. Benjamin Bobbin - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Dorothy - - - Miss M. Davis.
To conclude with the New and Original Farce, entitled
THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
Turby - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Mrs. Turby - - - Mrs. Parker.
To conclude with Blanchard's New and Original Burlesque, entitled [illegible] Boxes, [illegible]; Pit, [illegible]; Lower Gal, 6d.; Upp. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY!
COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 16th,
CHARLEY FOX,
OF THE
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
For Years
THE REIGNING FAVOURITE
AMID A PHALANX OF LEADING ARTISTES
IN NEW YORK.
THE HOME OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Whose success in London was
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT;
THE LONDON "TIMES"
AND
ENTIRE METROPOLITAN PRESS
Pronouncing him
THE GREATEST AND MOST ORIGINAL
ETHIOPIAN COMIQUE
THAT HAS EVER APPEARED IN THIS COUNTRY.
For Particulars apply at Messrs. Wiseheart and Son's New Branch Establishment, 42 Lower Sackville-street, where Tickets may be had and places secured.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the Last Grand CONCERT for the Season will take place on MONDAY, the 28th of MAY.
Artistes engaged exclusively for this Concert:
MR. & MRS. SIMS REEVES,
ERNST LUBECK.
There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of May, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE, POSITIVELY CLOSING, SATURDAY, 19th MAY.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
The person who neglects to see HAMILTON'S magnificent DIORAMA before it leaves Dublin, voluntarily shuts his eyes against one of the most stupendous and beautiful works of the age.
The following splendid additions have just been made to the Diorama:—
The Graves of our Brave Heroes;
Cathcart's Hill;
St. Petersburg;
Palace of the Czar, Illuminated;
Moscow, &c.
In consequence of the number of Visitors unable to gain admission to the evening representations, the Proprietor calls attention to the Grand Mid-day Exhibitions, in every respect equal to the evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas.
☞ Exhibitions, every day, at Two. Evening, at a quarter past Eight.
Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE-NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.
(Sundays, from 9 to 11.)
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

LAST DAY FOR SUBSCRIBING.
ART UNION OF IRELAND.
The Distribution of Prizes will take place on TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), at Three o'clock p.m., in the Offices, No. 113 GRAFTON-STREET.
Subscriptions will be received in the Offices, and by the Town Agents, until Six o'clock This Evening.
(By order) GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secretary.

BAZAAR FOR THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.
The Friends of Ragged Schools are requested to Take Notice that the
ANNUAL BAZAAR
Will be held (D.V.) in the
ROUND-ROOM OF THE ROTUNDO,
ON
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 9th Instant.
Doors Open from Twelve till Six.
Admittance, One Shilling. Children Half-price.

DUBLIN AND PROVINCIAL CLUB.
38, RUTLAND-SQUARE.
This Club is in full operation. The Bedrooms are quite ready. Country Members have the preference for the Beds; they can secure them by writing.
Gentlemen may see the commodious Mansion placed at their disposal, and obtain a Prospectus, by applying at the Club. The Prospectus will be forwarded by addressing the Secretary.
The Subscriptions to this Club date from the day of entrance, and embrace the whole year from that date.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
8, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principles, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."
Right Hon. the EARL OF RODEN.
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER:
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
REV. S. G. POTTER AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.
[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]
"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always *felt proud* of my connection (as President) with it.
"EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P."
[MORE RECENTLY.]
"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.
"EDWARD GROGAN.
"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."
"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.
"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.
"JOHN VANCE.
"3, Upper Hyde Park-street 23rd July, 1859."
Subscriptions, &c., received during this week:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Roxburgh	£1 0 0
W. P.	0 10 0
Lord Viscount Bangor	1 0 0

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.
All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING.
LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.
£1,000, first Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.
For the Improvement of the
LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.
TREASURER:
The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY.
WM. LYSAGHT, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, is conducted by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.
N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day fixed for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the money to the Subscribers.
Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., }
WM. LYSAGHT, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

PROSPECT LAUNDRY, SIXTH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL, PHIBSBOROUGH.
Families favouring this Establishment will please send their orders by Post, directed to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, PROSPECT LAUNDRY," Sixth Lock, Royal Canal, Phibsborough.
N.B.—Hotels, Clubs, Mercantile Houses, and Large Families contracted for.
The Laundry Van attends Customers on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, to receive clothes, and on the three following days to deliver them.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

IN CHANCERY.
[FIRST ADVERTISEMENT.]
Ex parte The Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company for making a Railway from the City of Londonderry to the town of Enniskillen, in the County of Fermanagh, and to the credit of the Reverend John Whittaker, and all other persons interested in respect of certain pieces or parcels of land and hereditaments, situate in the townland of Drumcullion, parish of Magheracross, and county of Fermanagh, and numbered respectively 48, 50, 56, 59, 56a, 62, 61, 59a, in the Parliamentary maps or plans, and book of reference of the said Railway, deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the said county of Fermanagh.

I DO hereby give Notice, that a Petition and Notice on behalf of the Reverend John Whittaker, of Tempo, in the county of Fermanagh, Clerk, have been lodged with me, praying that the Accountant-General of the Honourable Court may draw on the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland in favour of the said Reverend John Whittaker, or his attorney thereto lawfully authorised, for the sum of £190 13s. 8d., cash standing in the books of the said Governor and Company to the credit of the matter in the title of this notice mentioned. And I hereby further give Notice, that no order founded on such petition will be made by the Court until one month shall have had elapsed after the publication of the second of these advertisements, and any person desirous of having notice of the making of such order shall be at liberty, within such period of one month as aforesaid, to deposit with me a docket, or statement in writing, stating his desire that notice of the application for such order should be given, and nominating a solicitor upon whom such notice may be served; and in case no such docket or statement shall be lodged with me within such period as aforesaid, then his Honour the Master of the Rolls will make such order with regard to the payment of said money as to him shall seem meet, without further notice thereof, and without any reference to a Master in Chancery in relation thereto.
Dated this 4th day of May, 1860.
JAMES H. KIFT,
Secretary to the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.
Rolls Court.
LAURENCE MACTERNAN, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 30, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEED.
A large quantity of this genuine article has now arrived, and is ready for sale; it is much approved by all practical Feeders and if used according to directions, will prove a safe and sure restorative. For Horses and Horned Cattle its nutritive and fattening qualities cannot be surpassed, being free from all injurious substances.
This food is eaten with avidity by all beasts when offered.
For Milch Cows it is an indispensable auxiliary, yielding an increased flow of milk, while the quality is perceptibly improved.
Circulars, with directions for use, &c., sent post free to any part of Ireland.
JOSEPH THOMAS JONES, 12, Fleet-street, Dublin, Agent for Ireland.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on Wednesday Evening, May 9, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject:—"Notes of the Church—Sanctity."
Chairman—Mr. G. M'Guigan.
How can the Church of Rome be holy as to doctrine when she teaches her children to use such a prayer as "Jesus, Mary, Joseph, I give you my heart and my soul," wherein the same act of religious worship is given to Mary and Joseph which is given to Jesus? Would a Church, holy in doctrine, thus violate the First Commandment? What is idolatry?
Does not the Church of Rome set aside the intercession of the Lord Jesus by making the saints intercessors with God, contrary to St. Paul's teaching, who says, "He (Christ) always lives to make intercession for us?"—Heb. vii. 25, Dr. Cullen's cheap Bible.
How can the Church of Rome be holy in doctrine when she excludes the Bible from all her schools throughout Ireland, contrary to our Lord's instruction, who said, "Sanctify them in truth; thy word is truth?"—John, xvii. 17, Dr. Cullen's cheap Bible.
How can the Church of Rome be holy in doctrine when she bears branded upon her brow "the doctrines of devils—forbidding to marry and commanding to abstain from meats?"—1 Tim. iv. 3, Dr. Cullen's cheap Bible. If marriage is a sacrament, and confers grace, why does she not let her priests, monks, nuns, friars, &c., get the grace of matrimony?
How can the Church of Rome be holy when she desecrates the Sabbath, by allowing people to work two hours on that day, as Dr. Cullen teaches in the Catechism, "What every Christian must Know?"
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, are invited to attend.

MEDICAL PRACTICE TO BE DISPOSED OF.
A Medical Gentleman, about to retire, who has a connexion of nearly fifty years' uninterrupted continuance, in a most eligible position, without competition; professional income, including appointments, averaging £450 per annum; with the advantage of a good town within easy access of the Metropolis.—Particulars can be obtained by application to CHARLES LESLIE, Esq., Bride-street, Dublin. No one need apply who is not well qualified. The strictest confidence is expected.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET CO.
Day Passages between Dublin and Wexford. MAY, 1860.
The Steamship MARS is intended to sail for Wexford, from 46, North-wall, Dublin, Friday 11th, 8 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford, Monday, 14th, 9 Morning.
FARES—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 29, Eden-quay, Dublin; WM. BROWNE, steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

TO THE PROVISION TRADE.
In addition to HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, &c., the subscriber will have on sale this day, and during the week, a quantity of superior Fresh Smoked SCOTCH HERRINGS, which he will dispose of to the Trade on reasonable terms.
THOMAS LOCKHART,
Provision Agent, and Army and Navy Contractor,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.
7th May, 1860.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which, the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE SOLD.
The Interest in a Lease for three Lives, or 41 years from 1st May, 1858, of 10 Irish acres of good Land, with gentlemanly residence, &c. thereon, and situate one mile from Killarney; possession might be had within a month after terms agreed on, or same would be let for a term of years.—Apply to GEORGE GRAHAM, Esq., Courtaynehall, Killarney.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD,
AT 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

Music.

PIANO FORTES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE"
ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{ 445, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. }
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES: IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

HOME ASSURANCE.
LIFE POLICIES are generally loaded with conditions inapplicable to the case of Professional Men and others, who effect Assurances for the Benefit of their Families or Creditors.
Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit Suicide, enter into Military or Naval Service of a professional character, fall by Duelling, or die by the hands of Justice.
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY issue Policies without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to.
THE COLONIAL COMPANY was founded in 1846 and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad.
Profits divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Assurances. Next division, 1864.
The Home Rates of Premium are moderate, for example—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45.
With Profits	£2 1 0	£2 13 10	£3 14 2 per Cent.
Without Profits	£1 17 7	£2 9 4	£3 7 11 " "

Rates for Foreign Climates moderate.
Premiums received and Claims settled abroad, if wished.
(By order of the Directors.)
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN DUBLIN:
Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Chairman.
The Hon. St. John Butler, of Wallstown, Balbriggan.
Robert Lowry, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 33, Merrion-square South.
William Andrews, Esq., 4, Nassau-street.
Thomas Richardson, Esq., Linen-hall.
DUBLIN.......65, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
EDINBURGH. (HEAD OFFICE.) 5, GEORGE-STREET.
LONDON.......31, LOMBARD-STREET.
" ....PARIS & Co., 10, ST. JAMES-STREET, S.W.
GLASGOW.......58, ST. VINCENT-STREET.
N.B.—*There is a special advantage to be gained by assuring before 25th May next, with reference to the Division of Profits in 1864.*

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.
BEG to announce to the Ladies of Dublin and the Provinces the return of their Millinery Buyer from Paris and London, with a Superb Stock of
BONNETS, LADIES' DRESS CAPS,
AND HEAD DRESSES FOR EVENING COSTUME.
The First Summer Show of these Elegant Novelties will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, 8th and 9th Instant,
COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON STREET, and WICKLOW STREET.

NEW FRENCH MILLINERY ROOMS.
The safe return of our Buyers from London and Paris, with a Large Variety of the Newest Fashions in MILLINERY, SILKS, AND DRESS GOODS generally, induces us to announce that on the occasion of our opening our NEW FRENCH MILLINERY ROOMS, on THIS DAY and during the Week, we shall make a Special Display of all the Latest Paris and London Fashions for this Season.
We respectfully beg to call the particular attention of Ladies to this Notice, as we fear that some little inconvenience may have been experienced during the progress of our late extensive alterations, which are now quite completed.
Our NEW FRENCH MILLINERY ROOM has been specially designed for the purpose, and has been decorated in the most lightsome and elegant style, and we shall be happy to show it to Ladies, whether purchasing or not.
We also direct their attention to our NEW FRENCH SILK DEPARTMENT, and to our NEW MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT, &c., &c., &c.
TODD, BURNS, & CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

Landed Estates Court.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.
In the Matter of the Estate of Matthew A. Fox, Frances F. Vowell, and James Smyth, Owners; G. S. Wybrants, Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, 1860, at Noon, before the Honorable Judge Hargreave, at his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, an undivided part of the Lands of [illegible] otherwise MOUNT WILKINSON, situate in the Barony of Gaultier and county of WATERFORD, containing 46a. or 15p. statute measure, in Lease to one Tenant, at a rent of £60 per annum, and producing a Net Annual Rent of £31 13s. 7d., after payment of proportion of Head-rent, £14 15s. 10d., and an annual sum of £9 4s. 7d. proportion of a perpetual annuity and Rent-charge, all such outgoings amounting to £28 0s. 5d.
Dated this 28th day of April, 1860.
R. DENNY URLING, Examiner.
GEORGE S. WYBRANTS, Solicitor, 59, Harcourt-street.
The above Lands are within four miles of the City of Waterford, and an inlet of the sea runs within a few perches of them.
For Rentals, and all further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin; to
WM. GIBSON, Solicitor, representing the share of owner Fox, South Frederick-street;
RICHARD P. VOWELL, Solicitor for owner Vowell, 42, Fleet-street;
MOLLOY and WATSON, Solicitors for owner Smyth, York-street; or
GEORGE S. WYBRANTS, Solicitor having carriage of Sale, 59, Harcourt-street.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Boboneer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000*l.*, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284*l.* 6s. 8d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceed £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF H.M.'s TREASURY, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.
The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rate of Premium for Guarantee.
CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS are given by the COMBINATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 5 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the WHOLE of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.
Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 70
£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 3s 4d	£14 16s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.
Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.
CHIEF OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON;
BRANCH, 29, PALL MALL.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
Life Assurances are granted with or without participation in profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.
The Reversionary Bonus has averaged 1-5 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 48 per cent. upon the Premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies, has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to this.
Divisions of Profit will take place EVERY FIVE YEARS.
The expenses of management, being divided between the different branches are spread over *a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office.* The charge upon each Policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.
This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership; a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock; the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an office whose resources have been tested by the experience of NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF.
An assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
IN CASE OF DEATH occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made, the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.
THOMAS TOUTON, Agent,
8, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 12, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 3, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 12, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 17, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 11, Rochester Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchange, Dublin;
JOHN H. HACKETT, Esq., 8, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

BRAY.
PREPARATORY NOTICE TO FAMILIES FURNISHING IN THIS LOCALITY.
An AUCTION, on the most extensive scale, of really
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
will be held on BRAY STRAND,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22nd and 23rd of this month. The Furniture, Beautiful Carpets, Splendid Plate Mirrors, Clocks, &c., may be called new, never generally purchased to furnish three houses, and in consequence of a family bereavement the speculation has been abandoned.
Further particulars will be duly announced, or can be had a week previous to the day of sale, from
Mr WALSH, Auctioneer, at his Office and Store, 39, WELLINGTON-QUAY.
This early notice is given to apprise persons about to furnish that this unique and elegant collection of property must be positively sold without reserve.

Publications.

Just Published, Price 1s.
A REPRESENTATION OF A BISHOP FIRING AN OLD CANNON AT HIS CLERGY FOR PRAYING IN AN UNLICENSED HOUSE.
To be had at M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN'S, Printseller, 24 NASSAU-STREET.
A liberal allowance to the trade.
Wanted Agents for the sale of the above.
Apply, by letter, to "A.B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—
SINGLE COPY.
Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d
SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.		STAMPED.	
Yearly,	6s 6d	Yearly,	10s 6d
Half-Yearly,	3s 6d	Half-Yearly,	5s 0d
Quarterly,	2s 6d	Quarterly,	2s 6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of
THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, Lower Abbey-street; and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Miscellanea.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS.
TODD, BURNS, and CO. respectfully announce the Completion of EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS in their CABINET and FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS, which are now fully Stocked with a large variety of NEW FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, suitable for DININGROOM, DRAWINGROOM, BOUDOIR, LIBRARY, BEDROOM, HALL, or KITCHEN FURNISHING.
Their Stock is now unusually large and quite new, in consequence of having just completed another NEW SHOW ROOM for their increasing Business in this Branch. T., B., and Co. also beg to mention that, under their new arrangements, ALL THEIR FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS, including those for Household Linen, Blankets, Quilts, &c., &c., are in close contiguity; thus affording the greatest facilities for satisfying the convenience taste and convenience of the Purchaser.
UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, BRASS POLES, ORNAMENTS, BRITISH and GERMAN CORNICES, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a Large Stock of NEW IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS and COTS, and the latest improvements in Ornamental Brass Work Fittings, &c., &c.
TODD, BURNS, and CO.,
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS,
47, MARY-STREET.
☞ Price List free on application.

NEW STYLES IN
TROUSERINGS.
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
TAILORS,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MENS',
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS-PLY).
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

THE Great Success which we have met with since the opening of our New Concern, at
4, D'OLIER-STREET,
is the best proof that a discerning public can fully appreciate the system we have adopted of selling Prime Goods extremely cheap.
Our expenses are not one-fifth what they would be in a more leading thoroughfare, and of this we promise faithfully to give our customers the advantage.
We have First-class Shirts, beautifully made by hand, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., at least 12s. per dozen less than such quality is usually sold for.
We invite particular attention to our Stock of Summer Gloves, Balbriggan Socks, Ties, Braces, Drawers, Vests, and every article in the Outfitting line.
☞ Please to remember that 4, D'OLIER-STREET is opposite to the Carlisle Building, and near the Bridge.
M'MAHON & CO.

ELECTRO-PLATE.
We have in stock a very magnificent assortment of every article made in Electro-Plate, comprising
Table and Desert Forks, Spoons,
Tea Sets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, &c.,
the quality of which is very superior, in appearance quite equal to Silver, and the prices very moderate.
Parties Furnishing, &c., should visit our
SHOW ROOMS, 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
and inspect the endless variety of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
Which is presented to the eye in every department.
Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, Shower Baths, &c., in variety.
Every description of Japanned Toilet Ware.
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze.
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons.
Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Lovesill's Tea and Coffee Urns.
Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Dish Covers, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House Furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Gas Engineers.
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
I most respectfully beg to inform Merchants and Traders, and in particular those who generally get their Printing and Lithographing executed in England and Scotland, that I am prepared to supply every description of Work in that line as cheap as any House in the Three Kingdoms, and in a style not to be surpassed. A little reflection will convince any person requiring Printing, Engraving, &c., that a House at the other side of the Channel, with but ordinary resources, having to pay as high wages to workmen as Houses in this country, besides defraying the expenses of travellers, cannot execute work on more advantageous terms than a respectable House in Ireland; yet those parties succeed by clever representations in securing a vast amount of Orders in Dublin, and throughout Ireland, thereby depriving the Printers of their legitimate rights; and when the cash goes out of the country, the Merchant or Trader who imports work in that line prevents himself or any other citizen of ever receiving a return of it.
ARTHUR MARLOW,
Engraver, Lithographer, Letterpress, and Copperplate Printer.
Paper Ruler and Account Book Manufacturer,
29, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Direction Labels Printed on Paper, Cloth, or Parchment on the shortest notice; or Blank, in Stock.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
34, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia Regiments.

C. MARSH AND CO.
Beg most respectfully to intimate to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, that their Establishment,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
is now Re-opened, after undergoing extensive alterations for the better accommodation of their Customers.
Their Stock of fine Gold Jewellery (London made), consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, and other Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c., Manufactured by the first West-End Establishments, will be found on examination to be superb.
To their Stock of first-class Watches they have added considerably in Gold and Silver Cases, with Duplex, Lever, and Cylinder Escapements, all of which will be guaranteed accurate Timekeepers, and will be sold at their usual moderate prices.
C. MARSH AND CO.
also beg leave to call attention to their Stock in Sterling Silver and Patent Electro-Plate.
In this Department, which contains Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Centrepieces, Candelabra and Epergnes, will be found every article suitable for Presentation.
In Dinner and Dessert Services the newest designs have been added.
Parlour, Hall, and Drawingroom Clocks in Ormolu, Bronze, and Marble Stands in great variety.
Children's Birthday Presents, in Cases, containing Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Cups and Plates, in Sterling Silver.
C. MARSH AND CO.,
Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post Office.)

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS,
CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.
The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom.
AT AUSTIN'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.
Every novelty in
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS;
Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for
WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
All kinds of Repairs Executed.
AUSTIN'S,
6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE,
at the Old-Established
CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, and LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
J. SPARKS begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that his Warerooms are at present fully stocked with an extremely elegant assortment of
Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture,
Looking-glasses,
Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, and Curtain Materials,
which he is Selling off at unusually Low Prices, for Cash.
Observe—25, SUFFOLK-STREET.

WOODS' COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.
The above Prize Machines may now be seen in working order at
TOOLE AND CO.'S,
41, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
who will receive orders and forward them to any part of Ireland.
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
of First-rate quality, for the present season,
FLOWER SEEDS AND BEDDING PLANTS.
Prospectuses and Catalogues on application to
TOOLE AND CO.,
SEED ESTABLISHMENT,
WESTMORELAND BUILDINGS, DUBLIN.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE,
a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES,
MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL LANE, DUBLIN.
SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS
continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern.
☞ Due notice will be given on removal to their new premises, 56, HENRY-STREET.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS.
The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest materials, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
JAMES LAMBERT,
Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c.,
64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Manufacturers Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

DANIEL NORTH invites public attention to his NEW HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT.
Now opened at 20, LINCOLN-PLACE,
with a new and well-assorted stock, which he will dispose of on the lowest possible cash terms.
Locks, Bells, and Culinary Articles repaired.
Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange.

REGATTA.—Ship Lamps, Camboosses, Enamelled Ware, Washhand Stands, Cutlery; also, a choice selection of Regatta and Race Glasses and Telescopes.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
IRONMONGER,
10 DAWSON-STREET.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

COUNTRY LODGINGS.
TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO REMOVE
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.
I have this week received a variety of Useful and Cheap Goods, suitable for Furnishing Houses in the Country, extremely moderate in price, yet durable in wear, amongst which are good Bronzed Fenders, from 4s to 10s., with Fireirons to match, from 3s. to 6s.; Bedroom do, from 1s. 6d.; Patent Metal Pots and Saucepans, in variety, at a considerable reduction in price; Sweeping Brushes and Handles, from 1s 3d each; Hearth do, 8½d. each; Iron Kettles, Tinned inside, 5d. per quart; Japanned Trays, all sizes; Britannia Teapots, from 2s. each; Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Knives and Forks, Dish Covers, &c., and all the other essential articles in the Ironmongery, Brush, and Cutlery Line, considerably under what they are generally sold for.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BRUSH AND CUTLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.

Goods Delivered Free on the Bray and Kingstown Line.
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
IRONMONGERY IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE, SUITABLE TO THE MANSION OR COTTAGE.
Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding and Children's Cots,
Hip, Sponge, Shower, and Foot Baths,
Toilet sets, in variety and colour, and Water Cans,
Fenders, Fire Irons, Brushes, and Coal Vases,
Pole Screens, Curtain Ornaments and Mountings,
Marble Top Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands,
Plate Warmers, Cruet Stands, Cutlery,
Electro plate Spoons, Forks, Cake and Bread Baskets,
Horse Clothing, Bridles, Whips, Sponges,
Chamois, Plate Brushes, Rugs, Letterbags, Kitchen Ranges, Hot Hearths, Jacks and Screens; Copper Stewpans,
Stockpots, Jelly Moulds, London Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Services,
Japanned Trays, Bread Platters and Knives,
Stoves for Laundry, Hall, and Harness Room; Churns and Dairy Utensils, Mangles and Washing Machines.
Workmen on the Premises for Repairs of Kitchen Ranges, Bells, Locks, Plumbers', Gasfitters', and Carpenters' Work.
Quarterly Accounts opened with respectable Householders.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brassmaker, Plumber, Gasfitter,
Copper and Tin Smith, Bellhanger, &c.,
10, DAWSON-STREET.
N.B.—Prices the lowest of the day, consistent with the prime quality of the Goods for which his House is so long established.
*** Catalogues free by Post.

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT,
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and GLAZED SANITARY PIPES,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
13, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, Dublin.

Wants.

AS COACHMAN or GROOM, a coachman, a steady, respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, the care and management of hunters; also the training of young horses to saddle or harness; can wait at table if required, and can produce satisfactory testimonials.—Any commands addressed "L. M. F." 100, Lower Baggot-street, will be attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as Groom or Coachman, a steady, active Man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce most satisfactory references as to character and competency from his last employer; town preferred.—Address, "P. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS BUTLER or GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT, in a respectable family; Advertiser is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended.—Address "A. B.," 6, Digges-street.

Cards.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited).
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS,
In all sizes, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE,
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.
And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

Education.

AT the last Examination for direct Commissions in the Army, Robert Brownrigg, Esq., of Longford-terrace, Monkstown, son of Sir Henry Brownrigg, C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary, passed direct from Mr. Potter, T.C.D., with high marks.

LADIES' ATELIER,
No. 2, ELY-PLACE,
Under the direction of Miss E. BOAKE, a pupil of M. Leon Coignet, of Paris.
Studies from the draped living model, casts, groups of objects, &c., in oils, and black and white chalks.
French is as much as possible the medium of communication during the lessons.
Every particular can be known during class hours, from 11 till 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the Terms for Boarders and Day Pupils, by the Month, Year, or Quarter; also the Names and Addresses, in full, of more than 100 Candidates successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services, for direct Artillery appointments in India, direct Indian Cadetships, admission to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, direct Commissions in her Majesty's Army, admission to Woolwich, Addiscombe, and Sandhurst, *and to almost all the Irish Constabulary Cadetships.*—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

Medical.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Friends, for the kind support which they have hitherto received. Anxious to obtain confidence, and give satisfaction to their connections, they commenced dispensing Medicine with the resolution to devote to it their unremitting personal attention—to employ none but experienced and qualified Assistants, in order to ensure accuracy—to use uniformly the purest and most effective articles that can be procured—to render prices as moderate as is possible for any House that conducts itself to the best Medicine—and never to substitute an inferior article for the mere purpose of selling cheap. These are the grounds on which they claim the continued support of their Friends—on which they solicit the future favours of the Profession and the Public.
Bleeding, Cupping, the Application of Leeches, &c.
*** Medicines delivered by Van in all parts of the City and suburbs, and along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.
Surgical Instruments and Appliances, Home and Foreign Mineral Waters, also every Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Preparation in use.
MEDICAL HALL,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, & 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

HYDROPATHY.
DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.
W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, formerly of Umberslade Hall, Warwickshire, and since of Great Malvern, has built an establishment at Delgany, in which the hydropathic principles, as practised at Malvern, are carried out.
"Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by W. ALFRED JOHNSON, M.D. Third edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional cases. Post free from Author, for twenty-four Stamps.
Dr. JOHNSON may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, from 2 to 4 p.m., every Monday.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c., and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been hastily treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's [illegible] Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 29, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 73, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£[illegible] 4 0	£14 14 0
ditto ditto	[illegible] 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	16 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Guard and Signet Rings	[illegible]	1 10 0
ditto ditto	[illegible]	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	[illegible]	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
73 and 100, GRAFTON-STREET.

B' HYAM AND THE SPRING, 1860.

HYAM'S SPRING INVERNESS AND HIGHLAND Capes and Overcoats in Meltons and Tweeds, Light Spring Cheviots, Viennas, Venetians, Llama Cloth, and Silk Alpacas. Prices 16s. 6d., 21s., 26s., 35s., and 40s.

HYAM'S JUVENILE COSTUME, DISPLAYING faultless adaptation to early age. Children's Belt Suits, in new and beautiful materials. Prices 10s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s., and 26s. Light Spring Inverness and Highland Capes and Overcoats, in new designs. Prices 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 21s.

HYAM'S RUGBY, HARROW, AND ETON JACKET Suits, three entire New Styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for Young Gentlemen. Prices 14s. 6d., 21s., 26s., 30s., and 36s.

HYAM'S CLOTHING TO ORDER DESIGNED in every variety of novel fabric, the very best cutters employed, the choice of materials very extensive to select from.

30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

TOURISTS, FISHING, OR LOUNGE SUITS, CUT AND FINISHED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE, 60s. FROM THE SCOTCH ANGOLA. KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 34, DAME-STREET. Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s., THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

SUMMER COATINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

3 Il-moist Angola Suit, from	..	£3 15 0
Ditto Trousers	..	1 5 0
Scotch Ditto	..	0 17 6
Ditto Sleeve Cape	..	0 15 0
Inverness Cape	..	1 11 6

I respectfully solicit inspection.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
Many years manager for Mr. George Macdona, former proprietor of 33, Molesworth-street, Merchant Clothier.

DUBLIN,
33, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that our SPRING PURCHASES comprise every admired Novelty which the British and Continental Markets produce, including FINE SILK MIXTURES, ANGOLAS, FLEECY LLAMAS, and FRENCH RIBS for SUITS; ELASTIC STOCKENETT, MEXICAN CABLE, AND SABLE CLOTH for MORNING COATS; FRENCH and PERSIAN SILKS and SHAWLS, SCOTIAN, QUILTED, and PADDED DRILLS for VESTS; Extra Shrunk Single, Double, and Treble SCOTCH PRIZE TWEEDS, AND THE IMPERIAL TROUSERING AND COATING, secured to the First Houses only (a growing feature as regards the finest Fancy Goods).

We are extensively employed fabricating from the above all the NEW and LEADING GARMENTS for the Spring, as we are desirous that the most urgent demands and the most fastidious taste shall be equally well provided for.

GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
33, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET, (Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices. 75, GRAFTON-STREET.

N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock settlement in London may now be considered over, and in consequence Funds in London recovered to-day at the close, and now quote 95⅛ for money, and 95⅛ ¼ for June. The political rumours circulated in London do not appear to have had much effect upon prices, to which the continuance of ease in money is imparting strength.

Funds in the Dublin market were very firm, and there was rather a large business done, particularly for June settlement. Neither Local nor Railway Debentures were dealt in; Banking Shares were unchanged in value; Bank of Ireland Stock and Hibernians done at the previous prices—the former was not strong. Buyers of Royals, with the exception of Redeemable Ship Builders. There were no dealings in Steam Shares. Atlantics were inquired for, but other Steam Shares were not in as good demand as they have been for some time past. Mining Shares were all firm at the quotations; Carysfort Scrip has advanced to 9s. being a rise of 3s.; Connorrees were 6d. a share better; General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland in demand; Alliance Gas Shares were done at the former quotations, and offered; no alterations in Grand Canal Stock.

The Railway Share Market was without much change, but there was considerable steadiness in prices; Great Southern and Western Stock shows a further advance of 5s. 9d. per share, and was steady; Killarney Junctions rose an eighth per share buyers. Midland Great Westerns were steady at the former price; Belfast Junctions show a slight falling off in price, but there were buyers at the quotation; there were also buyers of Cork Passage, and Ballymenas, Wicklows, but Limericks were offered; Cork and Bandon Preference No. 1 were done at a shade under the previous price, but there were buyers at the quotations; Great Southern, Preference £4 per cent. was in demand, and rather largely done. In other Shares no change.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 8.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95 ⅛
Account, ..	95 ¼
New Threes, ..	93 ⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95⅛ ¼
Account, ..	95¼
New Threes, ..	93 ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95¼
Account, ..	95½
New Threes, ..	93⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95¼
Account, ..	95⅜
New Threes, ..	93⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	95⅛
Account, ..	95⅜
New Threes, ..	93⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Eastern Counties, 54¾; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞; London and North Western, 101⅞ 2 1⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾; South Eastern, 87½ ⅞. Consols opened at 95 ⅛; but are now a shade firmer. Shares opened at about last night's closing rates, and are now steady at rather better prices and good in tone. Canadian and French inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The English Funds opened this morning without alteration, but were subsequently heavy on political rumours. The statements principally current were that the relations of Russia and Turkey are again assuming a sad aspect, that Prussia and Denmark are on the eve of a rupture on the Holstein question, and that Mr. Gladstone has found himself compelled to devise new financial expedients to meet the proposed outlay for fortifications, and to prepare for future deficiencies. The variety of these suggestions, however, seemed to furnish the best indication of their having been manufactured for speculative purposes. On the other hand the announcement of the Great Britain, from Australia, with £190,000, a large portion of which will probably go to the Bank, and the intelligence of a decided rise in the rate of Exchange at New York, were calculated to exercise a favourable influence. There was a fair demand for discount at the Bank to-day; it is thought, however, that the amount of bills falling due there during the last few days, must have been so considerable as to cause a large recovery in the reserve of notes, and to render a reduction in the rate of discount on Thursday next highly probably. There was again no gold taken to the Bank to-day. The Railway market has been partially influenced by the decline of Consols, and several leading Stocks closed at a trifling reduction.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The funds to-day sustained a fall of ⅛ to ¼ per cent., which was attributed principally to a few speculative sales, combined with the preparations for the monthly settlement fixed for Wednesday. The other departments of the Stock Exchange is dull, but there was no reduction worthy of notice in prices. The demand for money to-day was only moderate, at 4½ to 4¾ per cent. for the best bills. At the Bank business was quiet. In some instances applicants may be held for a day or two, in order not to forego the chance of a reduction in the rate on Thursday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—A notice has been posted up at the Bourse, stating that the Caisse des Depots et des Consinations will continue to buy 427,900 francs of Rentes per day until the 7th June. 3.15 p.m.—The Bourse was flat. Rentes which opened at 70.85 afterwards improved to 71. Rentes were finally quoted 70.95 or about the same as yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY.—Preparations for to-morrow's settlement in Consols have chiefly occupied the Stock Exchange to-day. Consols have slightly advanced. In Share Markets prices in most instances, are nominally unaltered, the amount of business being limited.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6¾ ⅞; Caledonians, 91⅛ ⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ ⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 80; Great Northern, 116 to ⅛; Great Northern A, 119 20; Great Western, 10 to ¼; Great Western of Canada, 13¾ 9-16; Grand Trunks, 8⅞ ⅛; Great Southern and Western, 113 15; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100⅞ ⅞; London and North Western, 102⅛ ⅞; London and South Western, 92¾ 3½; Leeds Northern, 50 to ⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¼ to ⅞; Midland, 107⅞ 8½; North British, 61⅞ 2½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96⅞ 7; North Midland, 80½ ⅞. Consols close firm at 95 5-16 ⅞. Shares also improved, and close very firm. Canadian and French dull.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 8.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ..	94 94⅛
Ditto for New Account, 8th June	94⅛ ⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅞ ⅞
Ditto for New Account, 8th June	93⅞ ⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid	239
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid	35½
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) ..	9s 0d
Connorree (Limited) ..	25s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited) ..	5
STEAM.	
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company (Redeemable) £50 paid	53½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas, £8 paid	9⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid	—
Ditto halves, £25 paid	23
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	44
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	6
Great Southern and Western Stock £100 paid ..	114½ 115
Killarney Junction, £12 paid	13⅞
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	52⅞
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual	6⅞
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	97⅛ 98

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th May. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞ ⅞	94¼	94⅛	94⅛	—	94⅛
Ditto for account	94	94⅛ ⅛	94⅛	94⅞ ⅛	94⅛	94⅛ ⅛
4 per Cent. Reduced	—	—				
New 3 per Cent Stock ...	93⅛ ⅛	93⅛ ⅞	93⅛	93⅞ ⅛	93⅛ ⅛	93⅛
Ditto for account	93⅞	93⅛ ⅛	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅛ ⅛
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THEATRE.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Mary the Maid of the Inn;" "Magi Tops;" to conclude with "The Goose with the Golden Eggs."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 5th, amounted to 54,780 copies, making an average of 9,130 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ..	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, Constantinople ..	Six p.m., May 9.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 10.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c. (S.) ..	One p.m., May 11.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 13.
America (New York), (S.) ..	One p.m., May 15.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.) ..	One p.m., May 16.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., May 16.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 17.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c., via Marseilles, Constantinople,	Six p.m., May 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.) ..	Six p.m., May 18.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 20.
America (New York), (S.) ..	One p.m., May 22.
West Coast of Africa (Li.) Constantinople,	Six p.m., May 23.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m.) May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.) ..	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, ..	Six p.m., May 25.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.) ..	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.) ..	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets on the 4th and 20th of each month.

NO. 24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN NORTH. MRS. ROBINSON

Has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the arrival of her New Spring Goods, and all Paris Novelties of the season, selected by herself personally in the branches of her trade, viz.:—

All Goods suited for Wedding Trousseaux and Indian Outfits, New Patterns in Stays, Morning Dresses, Under Clothing, Millinery and Mantles, Straw Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c. Lace Goods, &c.

All of which are now on view.

DIE SCHIFFS-CAPITÄNE und -VÖLKER die Reisenden und die Fremden, die jetzt in Dublin sind, werden unsern Waarenvorrath zu besichtigen gebeten, der jeder zeit und jedem Klima schicklich ist.

Unser Ausschneidens system hat vollkommene Befriedung gegeben, und unsere Waaren sind immer von erstem Rang. Besonders wünschen wir die

SCHOTTISCHEN ANGOLI CHEN HOSEN,
16s.
DURCHAUS GESCHRUMPFT.

Zu erwähnen die wir neulich eingeführt haben und die personen von höchstem stande gemeiniglich, in London tragen.

KENNY UND OWENS,
SCHNEIDER,
34, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,
Gegenüber dem Great George's-street.

THE REGISTERED TROUSERS.

The Novelty of the Design consists in cutting the Trousers in such a manner that they become a complete support to the back and loins, still giving perfect ease to the stomach in Walking, Riding, or Sitting. These Trousers are so peculiarly cut, that they entirely supersede the necessity for Braces, Strap and Buckle, or Belt.

The comfort and utility of these Trousers are so great that Equestrian and Military Gentlemen will find them absolutely indispensable.

They can be made in every variety of Material suited to the present and coming season.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
SOLE INVENTORS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET;
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

THE famous Water-Works Bill for the supply of Dublin has certainly most distinguished supporters. The famous triumvirate who spoke so grandly upon the necessity of representative institutions, and the majority of the Corporation, could not rest contented with their own greatness. A petition, which we never heard of, was quietly prepared, praying the House of Commons to dispense with the standing orders, in favour of the Dublin Water Works Bill. So important, so urgent was the measure for the well-being of the Corporation, that the House of Commons was requested coolly to rescind its own rules in order to allow it to pass without further discussion or unpleasant examination into the sources or the supply. A petition, of course, was duly presented, but, unfortunately, multitudes of the signatures are in the same hand, and troops of street boys have affixed their names as citizens of Dublin. Mr. Whiteside has presented a petition to the House, stating these facts, and an inquiry will be instituted not very satisfactory to the "promoters."

The opposition to the Corporation Bill has been chiefly carried on by Mr. Brophy, at his own expense, and without the slightest prospect of remuneration. He has been indefatigable in his exertions, unfailing in zeal, and unsparing of expense. The citizens of Dublin should devise some tangible expression of gratitude to the man who saved them from a tax of 1s. 4d. in the pound.

THOSE operative printers of Dublin who belong to Trades Unions have published, through the medium of the *Freeman's Journal*, a modest request to THE PEOPLE, that they should pay threepence for those newspapers which employ society men, rather than pay a penny for those which do not; or they request a Protestant and Conservative community to patronise newspapers in direct opposition to their own opinions, rather than an organ which endeavours to represent them, but which employs non-society men and boys. The address in the *Freeman* of yesterday morning, from the society printers, is evidently pointed against us and other journalists who, in this nineteenth century, actually do not choose to subject themselves to the arbitrary dictation of Trades Unions with the very agreeable alternative of a strike. In this practical age, we are all anxious to gain honestly and fairly; we have swept away the exclusive privileges of guilds and confraternities; and we are disinclined to submit to the dictation either of Trades-unionists on the one hand, or speechifiers panting for notoriety on the other. The question is one of liberty and profit. Is a self-elected body to rule a whole trade? Must masters enrol only a limited number of apprentices, the number being limited by those whose interest it is that as few skilled workmen as possible should be found in a trade? Is every boy entitled under British law, to learn a trade, and every man entitled to earn by it, without submission to the arbitrary rule of Trades Union Committees? or, are we suddenly transferred to the mediæval period, when the pfalburghers paid to the burgess population a heavy tax to purchase liberty to earn their bread? Some may not have considered the subject, nor are they aware of the gain arising from an avoidance of society men. It is as well, then, since the associated printers have not been content with silent opposition to mention a few of the reasons which have induced us and seven of our Dublin contemporaries, not to employ Trades-unionists.

The first important result gained is, the power to employ a proportionate number of boys in an office and thereby to effect a saving *of over fifteen hundred a year*. It must not be supposed that the boys are ill remunerated; but the men, *i.e.*, society men—are bound by a series of rules which heavily mulct the proprietor, and, being subject to heavy society charges themselves, they are compelled to charge heavily for extras, &c. We are not inclined to sacrifice £1,500 a year for the pleasure of having men who, at any moment, may be ordered to strike work.

The next advantage, and one not less important, is, that the management of his men is centred directly in the employer, instead of being confined to a designing body of externs, whose sole object is to prevent any direct communication with the proprietor or manager of a journal. In what are called "society offices," the foreman is a complete nonentity. He is superseded by an individual calling himself, in the language of Trade Societies, the "Father of the Chapel." It often happens that some pressing matter may require the utmost exertion of the whole establishment in order to "catch the post." Should the editor go to the printers' room to see how matters are progressing, he finds the men in solemn conclave "holding a chapel" under the dictatorship of this "Father of the Chapel," while the foreman stands by utterly powerless.

The society, however, presumes to legislate for posterity. The members fix how many apprentices there are to be for generations to come. They allow but two apprentices in an establishment where thirty men are employed. The object of this is quite plain: it is to confine the trade to very few hands, who can charge what price they please for their labour.

There is, as we conceive, only one point which can be introduced in favour of the society, and it is this: according to its rules, the members pay a weekly sum of sixpence a week, which forms a fund, from which, in case of sickness, the men get a weekly allowance, and in case of death, some small sum is granted to the widow and family of the deceased. Several members of the society have been, and are, anxious to leave it, and are prevented from doing so through an apprehension of forfeiting all they have paid in, and, in case of sickness or death, leaving their families dependent on the cold charity of the world. To meet their case—for we are anxious to afford an opening to good and honest workmen—we some time since established in our office a BENEFIT SOCIETY, to which every man subscribes sixpence a week, and boys subscribe fourpence, and, with the addition of a donation from the proprietor, a very considerable sum has already been placed in the Savings' Bank. In case of illness a man receives 15s. a week, and a boy 10s. In case of the death of a member £10 is given to his wife or family, and a weekly allowance is granted for some months. At Christmas half the accumulated amount is divided among the members, and the remainder carried forward to the next year's credit. Rules for the proper regulation of the office have been drawn up, and copies are supplied to every member; any breach of these rules is visited with a proportional fine, which is added to the funds in the Savings' Bank. Constant access to the proprietor is *at all times* allowed and encouraged, and thus a system of mutual good-feeling is established which it is the very object of Trades Unions to destroy.

Further, to facilitate the employment of printers not connected with Trades Unions, we, in conjunction with other employers, are about establishing an office for the registry of the names of all printers out of employment who do not belong to societies. Any employer requiring an additional number of hands can thus at once obtain them, without stooping to supplicate the Trades Union delegates.

The printers speak of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." That is a good motto, but is scandalously abused. We say "a fair day's work for a fair day's wages," and we do not want a society to settle the amount of the one or the other. Every good man in our employment makes his £1 12s. 6d. per week, and no boy earns less than 17s. a week. We took some little credit to ourselves for rescuing from idleness a great number of boys, and teaching them an honourable trade. We know that the earnings of these boys are a great source of comfort to those at home. Some of our young workers are already capitalists in their small way, and certainly their weekly wages are not diminished by a "tribute" to Trades Union delegates or secretaries.

Why should the rising generation be shut out from the printing trade? Why is it that the society in Dublin presumes to regulate who shall be printers and who shall not, and to define the number of printers for future years? Simply because, were it not for the course adopted by ourselves and others who have shaken off the yoke of the society, printers would soon have become so rare that these immaculate societymen could charge any price they pleased to set upon their work.

The time is gone by for Trade Societies and Trades Unions, except for benevolent and charitable purposes. Strikes only create misery for the poor people who are the dupes of designing wretches fattening upon their sufferings. Every man has a right to teach his son what trade he pleases, and we, as British subjects, have a right to employ those whom we will; and we have found, by experience, that it requires but a little determination and decision to render powerless all conspiracies, of whatever kind, against the perfect freedom of legitimate labour.

The *Times* on the Weather, both in England and on the Continent, for some months past:—

For the last eight months the weather has been very untoward in the British Isles. When it has not rained, it has snowed—when it has neither rained nor snowed, the wind has blown in perfect hurricanes. No matter to what point the weathercock has flown round, we have been living in a gale of wind. Is there such a thing as clear sky? Does the sun ever shine? Surely those primroses and violets which we see in Covent Garden are of last year's produce, potted and preserved in some peculiar manner? Oh! for the good old days when even French Revolutionists of gloomy imaginations could invent such blessed words as "Germinal," "Floréal," "Prairial." Have such months as "Thermidor," "Fructidor," and "Messidor" ever had existence at all? The austerity of the weather has actually amounted to a national calamity in these islands. We are forewarned by agriculturist soothsayers that, unless matters mend, and that speedily, pastures and roots will perish, that the harvest will not have time to ripen unless the warm showers and scorching suns appear before the present month has blown itself out. We have not a word to say nor a plea to urge in defence of the Clerk of the Weather as far as the British Islands are concerned. That functionary has conducted himself as though he were at the head of a department of Administration. It is not only we Londoners who have reason to complain. Canny Yorkshire but the other day was in in mid-winter, and the plains were covered with snow. In Ireland, in Scotland, it has been the same thing. Our shores have been strewn with wrecks, our hedges give no sign. There is no hawthorn, no gaiety, no spring—nothing, in fact, is abroad but the east wind and the influenza.

The only consolation we can enjoy under our calamity—it, indeed, it is a consolation—is that our case is not an exceptional one. The detestable weather under which we are suffering has been the lot of Continental Europe as well as our own. Indeed, if we carry our speculations further South, we are informed by our advices from Egypt that within the memory of man no such inclement weather has been known at Cairo as during the present season. Sometimes when it has snowed in France it has rained with us, and when it has rained with us it has snowed in Germany. The Poles have probably suffered more from east winds, and we from south-west gales. There is, however, one corner of Europe about which poets and romance writers have ever raved, but which this year has been treated, meteorologically speaking, just like other countries. Let no man speak henceforth of the azure skies of Italy. The sky over the Po, the Arno, the Tiber has of late been even as the sky over the River Thames at Blackfriars-bridge—even such, and no other. Even at Naples, where the police are so busily engaged in locking up the beloved subjects of their august Monarch, great sufferings have been endured by the poorer classes in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Such a misfortune falls upon them with greater severity even than upon our own people, for Naples is a summer habitation. We, to a certain extent, and almost to the extent of our capacity, make annual provision for the bitterness of winter. We pile up coal, we make our rooms air-tight, we are accustomed to these inflictions to a certain extent, and brace our energies up to meet them. Not so with the poorer Neapolitans. They are like butterflies so far that they cannot live out of the sun. Further North in this Italian Peninsula it is a popular error to suppose that the inhabitants of Bologna, of Florence, of Turin, of Venice, of Milan, do not suffer every year from cold and frost, though not in the same degree as during the last six months. It never was a very warm proceeding at Florence, in the month of January, to turn sharply off the Lungo l'Arno at mid-day and to walk down in the direction of the Cathedral. The wind cuts into you sharp and clear as a surgeon's knife, and you were made very practically to understand the value of those heavy cloaks in which the Italians envelope themselves, and hide their faces up to their very eyes in the thick folds. Venice in winter is one of the very coldest and most disagreeable places of residence in Europe. This year, however, matters seem to have been as bad—under the head of weather—in sunny Italy as in foggy England; we do not at the present time speak of England under its more familiar aspect during winter and early spring, but of England as it has been during the last six months. What a pitiable story we published yesterday of the state of things at Bologna, when Victor Emmanuel entered that capital of his Æmilian dominions saturated with glory and rain! The clouds are described as dark and dense, and looking as throughout eternity they could still hold out the supplies of water which yet they continued to pour on the devoted city in the most uninterrupted and pitiless manner. It rained there all throughout April, and now May has come things are worse, not better. Fireworks, illuminations, and triumphal arches were out of the question. The fireworks refused to go off, the lamps could not be lighted, and the arches were washed down as quickly as they could be put up.

The *Morning Herald* on the present Condition of Affairs in Europe:—

Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the present condition of affairs in Europe. Everybody seems to suspect everybody else. Each power on the Continent is either actively engaged in intriguing against its neighbours, or is the object of intrigue on the part of its neighbours. No one knows exactly what it is all about, but there is a general impression that we are on the eve of great events, and that it is necessary for us all to be on our guard against some evil which is supposed to threaten us. It is quite clear that there must be some foundation for this impression, and we are not wrong in attributing it chiefly to the suspicions aroused in Europe by the recent policy of the French Emperor. It is not for us to accuse Louis Napoleon of having inherited that restless ambition which made his uncle a very scourge of the Continent, and caused so dreadful an amount of human misery; but it is certain that, for one reason or another, the attention of all Europe is now fixed upon France. The despatches of M. Thouvenel are everywhere perused with eager curiosity, and it is endeavoured, in the oracular phrases of the servant, to discover something of the policy of the master. We have had so many promises that the Empire should be peace, and so often have these promises been succeeded by the stern realities of war, that we can only sympathise with the powerful sovereign who is unable to carry out his wishes, and, at the same time, be prepared for the next move he may be compelled to make by the inexorable Destiny whose child he pretends to be. It is possible that the man whom so many fears is himself the victim and the slave of his terrible army and that so far as he is concerned he would gladly do his best to carry out the provisions of the Commercial Treaty between France and England. But we cannot afford to await the issue of the struggle—if struggle there be—between himself and his army. We must act as if Napoleon and the troops whom he led back from Italy were of one and the same mind.

But the European Power which seems to feel most sensibly the duty of preparing for the worst is Prussia. It does not seem that she has been entirely reassured by the despatch of M. Thouvenel to the French Minister at Brussels, and, in addition to the natural anxiety for the preservation of the Rhenish frontier, there seems to be an impression at Berlin that an alliance inimical to Prussia is on the point of being concluded between Russia and France. This belief has been strengthened by the rather sudden departure for Paris of Baron Budberg, Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia at Berlin. It is said that the Russian Minister will probably remain for a fortnight in the French capital, and the mission with which he is charged must be of a somewhat pressing nature, inasmuch as it has been necessary to postpone, in consequence, the celebration at Berlin of the *fete* of the Emperor Alexander. There is no ground for asserting that Austria is a party to such an alliance; but as the object, both of France and Russia, is believed to be more or less connected with the present condition of the Turkish Empire, it may be concluded that the Austrian Government is acquainted with the proposed policy. We do not mean to assert that an alliance has actually been formed, but schemes of this kind are too much in accordance with all that we know of Napoleonic ideas to occasion any surprise if they should turn out to have actually been devised. The mere fact that such rumours are in circulation is in itself not without significance, and it must be remembered that this is not the only story which has reached us of a French combination hostile to Prussia. We were, indeed, the first to give publicity in our columns to the rumour of an alliance between France and Denmark. A semi-official contradiction was subsequently given to our statement, both in this country and in France, but that contradiction served rather to confirm us in the opinions we originally expressed. It is more than probable, moreover, that the Schleswig-Holstein question will presently lead to new complications, and if Prussia is resolved to interfere once more, there is every reason to believe that France would willingly lend her aid to Denmark, with a view to the formation of a maritime coalition.

Meanwhile, it is by no means certain that France and England are agreed as to the basis of the proposed Conference. It is the desire of Louis Napoleon to limit the discussion to an inquiry which will not affect what has already taken place. We have only to acknowledge, with all due humility, that he has stolen a march on Europe. He has defied treaties, laughed at protests, flattered one power, threatened another power, and managed so cleverly that Savoy has been quietly annexed, and the difficulties of those who would resist this aggressive policy have been marvellously increased. The British Government appear to object to this summary method of dealing with a distinct violation of the treaties of Vienna, and wish to come to some more precise understanding as to the kind of neutralisation by which it will be proposed to replace that which Napoleon has virtually abolished. We fear, however, that it is almost too late to repair the numerous errors committed by the Foreign Secretary. All the world now knows that the schemes of the French Government with respect to Savoy and Nice were disclosed to Lord John Russell at a time when a vigorous remonstrance might have delayed or prevented their execution. But it is now too late to mend the past, it is all the more important that we should guard against the recurrence of such dangerous errors. It is for this reason that we would gladly see the Prussian Government more intently occupied with army reforms than with designs upon Schleswig-Holstein, or with angry declamations against the hegemony of Austria. It is all very well, in quiet times, to be occupied with such trifles and follies as these, but the times in which we live are much too serious and critical to allow of trifling. Then, again, is it not astonishing that at such a moment as this, when Prussia is watching anxiously every movement made by France, she should be promoting discord rather than union in the great Germanic Confederation? If Russia intends, for purposes of her own, to enter into a close alliance with France, perhaps with a special view to an attempted humiliation of England in the East, it is doubly important for the two great German Powers to stand steadily together, and to check, at the commencement, that terrible ambition which once, for many years, proved to be irresistible. We can only repeat the warning which we have already given more than once. It may be discovered, before long, that disunion among those Powers which are disposed to resist aggressive policy is only the precursor of a long and general war. But, as the blow has not yet been struck, there is still time for reflection and preparation, and though we are very far from wishing to add to the existing uncertainty and distrust, it is our obvious duty to make our readers acquainted with the real facts of the case, and to indicate such remedies as we can for evils which undoubtedly exist.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Evening.

If the Licensed Victuallers do not command success to-night, at any rate their efforts deserve it. I have often read, heard of, and seen organised movements for or against an act of the Legislature, but I never knew of such energetic efforts being taken by any body as the publicans have devised against this feature of the Chancellor's Budget, not to speak of shoals of petitions—against which, however, no imputations of unfairness have, as yet, been alleged; a contrast to the Dublin Water Works, to which I shall advert presently. Public meetings have been got up in every direction. Yesterday the hallowed rest of the Sabbath was seized upon as a fitting opportunity for these meetings, and every public-house, north, south, east, or west of London, and also in the suburbs, which had any approach to a balcony on its exterior, was surrounded by a thirsty crowd, to which an orator, duly primed with facts and liquors, was haranguing on the evils of intoxication and the curse of the Budget. Large placards by his side invited all lovers of temperance to sign the pledge against cook shops being allowed to degenerate into brandy counters. As I write, the lobbies of the House of Commons are beset with the same class. The Speaker's book is surrounded by members eager to get a chance for a dispenser of distilled liquors being admitted into the gallery, and members are teazed all day for orders which they have given out a week ago.

A petition has just been presented by the Right Hon. James Whiteside, signed by Mr. Brophy, solicitor, stating that the petition presented on 24th April, 1860, purporting to be a petition from citizens of Dublin, in favour of dispensing with standing orders in the case of the City of Dublin Water Works, is not a genuine document; that many of the signatures appended are in the same hand writing; and that some of the names inserted were those of young street boys, of the lowest class. The petition begs inquiry to be made with respect thereto. Happily for the morals of the present day, petitions alleging that previous ones are forgeries are on the wane, and the members at private business seemed to have received a shock, when they heard Mr. Whiteside read such an exposure of a document intended to influence this House.

A deputation from the linen bleachers of Ulster had this day an interview with the Chief Secretary of Ireland, to ask her Majesty's Government to support Sir Hugh Cairns' motion in favour of exempting Irish bleaching grounds from the operation of a bill brought in this session restricting the hours of labour. Mr. Richardson, M.P., introduced the deputation. The Chief Secretary, having heard the arguments adduced, stated that he could not hold out any encouragement in favour of the exemption of cotton bleaching grounds, but that the case of linen bleaching, as being carried on in the open air, was different. He would read the evidence brought forward on this point, and laid before a select committee nine years ago, and give the matter his best consideration.

The select committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the working of the elective franchise in counties and boroughs are not lagging at their post. They sit every day at one o'clock, with closed doors, and seem determined to be ready with their report the day on which the Reform Bill is committed to the Commons. Nothing has transpired as to the class of evidence on which they are engaged.

The Church-rate question is still on every one's lips here, and the division on it, though so far disturbed, is still talked about. The Conservatives this session failed to unite in any rallying cry until this. The matter was freely discussed yesterday in the clubs, and the leading Conservatives stated that no division was looked upon by them as so important. I regret to say that they had reason to complain that several Irish members were absent that night, whose interest in the question was beyond doubt, but who, perhaps, allowed pressing calls to interfere with duty. I heard several mentioned, but I forbear to give the names.

I alluded to a divorce case last week, in which the principal families concerned were Irish. The matter was decided on Thursday last, and damages of £3,000 imposed upon the respondent. My only reason for reviving the matter is to point out the centralising tendencies which the case will lead to. Here is an Irish case tried in England, and no question is raised as to the jurisdiction of the English Court. It is the first case in which both parties were belonging to the sister country, and will lead to all such litigation being carried on at this side of the water. Perhaps the gentlemen of the long robe who frequent the Four Courts may be so far alarmed as to protest against business being thus boldly transferred, and will demand a Divorce Court of their own.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, rode on horseback on Monday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Major-General Sir H. Bentinck, and Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby.

Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice and the Duke of Cambridge, his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Mr. T. Baring, M.P.; Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B. (the Equerry in waiting to the Duke of Cambridge); and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

The band of the Scots Fusiliers was in attendance, and played during dinner the

Grand Wedding March	Mendelssohn.
Valse, "Rivulet"	C. Godfrey, jun.
Selection, "Dinorah"	Meyerbeer.
Quadrille, "Court of St. James" ...	D'Albert.
Fantasia, "Norma"	Bellini.

A deputation had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Monday, on behalf of the Deans of Residences of the Queen's Colleges, Ireland. The deputation consisted of Lord Dunkellin, M.P., Lord Fermoy, M.P., the Bishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Down, the Bishop of Derry, Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P., Sir H. M'Calmont Cairns, M.P., Col. Forde, M.P., Mr. Beamish, M.P., Mr. Dawson, M.P., Col. Vandeleur, M.P., Mr. Lefroy, M.P., Captain Stacpoole, M.P., and Mr. Bond, M.P. The Rev. Henry Murphy, A.M., Episcopal Dean of the Queen's College, Belfast, represented the Deans of the Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is suffering from a serious attack of bronchitis, at his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Colonel Sir R. Murray and Sir Henry Martin arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Friday, from Paris.

We understand that his Excellency Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., governor of the colony of Victoria, is coming home on leave of absence on private affairs.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

The Very Rev. the Dean of Elphin has arrived in Dublin.

Lord Dunsandle has arrived at his residence, Dunsandle, county of Galway, from Dublin.

The Church.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE DIOCESE OF KILMORE, &c.

Name.	Benefice.	Value.	Observations.
Rev. Dr. Carson, LL.D.	Deanery of Kilmore	751 19 3	In the gift of the Government.
Rev. A. Hogg, LL.D.	Rectory of Castlerachan	333 1 4	The Bishop.
Rev. H. Murray	Urney Union	373 1 7	The Bishop.
Rev. H. Brougham	Templeport Parish	415 6 1	Government.

APPOINTMENTS.

Diocese of Armagh.—The Rev. Samuel Simpson, to the rectory of Derrynoose; patron, the Primate. Rev. Richard Oulton, to the rectory and vicarage of Keady; patron, the Primate.

Diocese of Cashel, &c.—Rev. Alexander M'Laughlin, to the rectory of Abington; patron, the Bishop.

Diocese of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.—Rev. Francis Carr, to Creagh Union, Ballinasloe; patron, the Rector.

Diocese of Down and Connor.—Rev. James Whiteside, A.B., to the perpetual curacy of Muckamore; patrons, the Trustees. Rev. Thomas Cooper, A.B., to the Grange of Ballyscullin; patron, the Bishop. Rev. G. Craig, to the curacy of Christ Church, Belfast; patrons, the Trustees.

Diocese of Dublin.—Rev. John Lynch, to the District Church of Monkstown; patrons, the Trustees.

Diocese of Ossory.—Rev. Charles C. Pepper, to the prebend of Kilmery; patron, the Bishop.

Diocese of Raphoe.—Rev. Samuel Martin, A.M., to the perpetual curacy of Conway; patron, the Rector. Rev. Alexander Delap, to the perpetual curacy of Milford; patron, the Rector.

RESIGNATIONS.

Diocese of Armagh.—Rev. Richard Oulton, the perpetual curacy of Altaveart; patron, the Rector of Pomeroy.

Diocese of Cashel, &c.—Rev. Wm. N. Farmer, the prebend of Newchapel; patron, the Bishop.

Diocese of Down and Connor.—The Rev. James Whiteside, the stipendiary curacy of Glenavy; patron, the Vicar.

Diocese of Raphoe.—Rev. Samuel Martin, the perpetual curacy of Milford; patron, the Incumbents of Kilmacrenan and Tullyaughnish. Rev. Alex. Delap, the perpetual curacy of Mountcharles; patron, the Bishop.

Diocese of Tuam.—Rev. John Lynch, the rectory of Ballinakill; patron, the Bishop.

The Army.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.—An inspection of the second battalion of the 20th Regiment took place yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Royal Barracks, by Major-General Bloomfield. The regiment was formed on parade on the esplanade, in heavy marching order, in column at quarter distance, and saluted the general upon his arrival. A very minute inspection was then made, which proved the men to be in excellent condition. The inspection occupied a considerable time, and proved highly satisfactory.

It is expected that several changes will shortly take place in the stations of the depot battalions in Ireland.

The authorities in command at Chatham have decided on placing several hundred of the troops at that garrison under canvas during the present summer, the experience of former years having shown that the men encamped are far more healthy, and the percentage of sick much less, than when the troops are living and sleeping in their close and crowded barrack-rooms. The encampment for the men of the 1st and 2nd depot battalions will be formed within the fortifications at the Spur battery, near Fort Amherst, where a number of large and commodious tents were on Monday erected. These will be occupied by the depots now quartered at Chatham Barracks. The tents for the 3rd depot battalion will be pitched near Prince Edward's bastion, adjoining the Hut Barracks. According to present arrangements, the troops will go under canvas on the 15th inst., should the weather be favourable, when the troops of the line now quartered at Brompton Barracks will remove to Chatham Barracks, in order that the former barracks may be occupied exclusively by the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, a mounted battery of which, numbering five officers and 140 men, will be sent to Brompton immediately accommodation can be provided for them.

Captain J. E. Cornes, R.E., has succeeded Captain G. Langley, in the command of the newly formed first depot company of Royal Engineers at Brompton Barracks, the latter officer having proceeded to Aldershott to join the 18th Company of Royal Engineers, recently arrived from Weymouth, where they were employed in erecting coast defences.

(From "United Service Gazette.")

83rd County Dublin Regiment.—The following is an extract from Brigade Order, by Brigadier R. W. Honner, C.B., commanding at Nusseerabad. It is a generous acknowledgment of most valuable services, and is creditable alike to the regiment and the Brigadier:—

"FEBRUARY 16, 1859.—On the occasion of the departure of the head-quarters and right wing of H.M.'s 83rd, or County Dublin Regiment from Rajpootana Field Force, for the southern division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Austen in course of relief, the Brigadier commanding feels it to be his duty to place on the public records of the force a detail of the valuable services performed by this excellent regiment in Rajpootana during the mutinies. The 83rd regiment were stationed at Deesa 237 miles from Nusseerabad, where there were no European troops, and on the first outbreak of the mutiny in May, 1857, a wing of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, was despatched in all haste for the protection of that cantonment, which had been ravaged by the mutineers. A month afterwards, a second detachment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly, followed in the same direction; and in July, two companies, commanded by Capt. Reade, proceeded to Neemuch, where they participated in the defence of Neemuch Fort, which was besieged by the rebels in November, 1857, and subsequently in the affairs of Nimbara and Jeerum, where Captain Reade was killed. Consequent on these movements Nusseerabad became the head-quarters of the regiment. In September, 1857, a detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly proceeded to coerce the thakoor of Awa, who had rebelled against his chief, the Rajah of Joudpore, but, their services being dispensed with, they were ordered to return to camp. Another detachment, under the same officer, was subsequently engaged at the capture of that stronghold, and many guns were taken. In March, 1858, the 83rd proceeded on field service with a strong force, under the command of Major-General Roberts, and were engaged at the siege and capture of Kotah, on the bank of the Chumbul; this river greatly added to the strength of its formidable position and the difficulties of the siege; but the stupendous stone walls and imposing defences of this, the strongest and most important fort in all Rajpootana, and Central India were destined speedily to succumb to British skill and prowess. Three companies, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Heatly, occupied the palace of the Rajah, who was friendly to the English during the siege. The 83rd greatly distinguished themselves on this service, and were subsequently engaged in the pursuit of the rebels. In June, 1858, the head quarters of the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Steele again took the field under Major-General Roberts, and remained employed in severe operations against the insurgents until the end of August, when they returned to Nusseerabad: in this interval they successfully engaged the enemy at Sanganeer on the 8th August, and, following them up, a second time attacked and defeated them at Kotaria on the Bunnass, on the 14th August, with great slaughter, and dispersed them in all directions. In December, 1858, the head-quarters, under Lieutenant-Colonel Austen, and a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly, combined with other troops, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. Holmes and Brigadier Honner, C.B., respectively, were employed once more in pursuit of the rebels led by Tantia Topee, Feroze Shah, and other chiefs; and, after having brought them to action, and defeated them at Seekur on 21st January, 1859, and at Koosbanah 10th February, after long and harassing marches, drove them along the borders of the Bikaneer desert through Northern Rajpootana and Marwar, and over the Arravulli range of hills into Meywar, thus clearing the whole of that part of the country of their presence for many hundreds of miles, and, having completed their task, returned to Nusseerabad on the 1st March, 1859. About this time, also, Captain Baumgartner moved with a detachment to oust Pallee and the surrounding country. The above is a summary of the field service performed by the 83rd Foot in Rajpootana, during the most eventful period of British India history, and how performed the superior commanders who were engaged in the same scenes can bear ample testimony. Their patience and endurance of fatigue in all marches, their good order and discipline, were ever pre-eminent, their conduct in quarters most exemplary, their courage in the field unsurpassed. In bidding these stalwart soldiers farewell, the Brigadier wishes Lieutenant-Colonel Austen, and all ranks, health, happiness, and prosperity in their future career."

The Navy.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., has been appointed Commander in-Chief in the Pacific, vice Rear-Admiral Baynes, whose period of service has expired.

The screw steam-frigate Euryalus, 51, Capt. J. W. Tarleton, bound to Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope, which put into Plymouth Sound on Sunday morning with machinery damaged, has been supplied with a piston sliefrom the engines of the St. George, and yesterday (Monday) morning made an experimental trip outside the Breakwater, and returned about noon. She is again ready for sea. At half-past 12 his Royal Highness Prince Alfred left the Euryalus in the gunboat Clinker, which conveyed him to the Devonport Dockyard, where the Prince had luncheon with Rear-Admiral Superintendent Sir Thomas Pasley, and which it was intended that he should inspect the arsenal and the steamworks at Keyham Yard and then proceed to Mount Edgcumbe. The frigate had the blue-peter up at noon for the liberty-men on board, and the steam tender Pike was waiting for them at Mutton-cove.

The Victoria, 121, screw three-decker, got up steam in Portsmouth harbour on Monday morning, and proceeded outside for the purpose of testing her speed at the measured mile in Stokes Bay. The ship first made a stretch as far out as the Nab light vessel, the wind being rather fresh from the E.S.E., and hopes were expressed that as the sun rose it would lull the breeze. On passing the Nab the Victoria's head was brought round for the westward, and the huge vessel, without masts, spars, or rigging, and showing nothing above her hull except her two funnels placed fore and aft, proceeded for the trial ground at Stokes Bay. The wind, contrary to expectation, kept up, and by the time the second run had been made had very considerable increased, when it was decided by the authorities on board to defer the trial until the next spring tides. The mean of the two runs gave the ship a speed of rather over 13 knots, with a mean of 60 revolutions of engines and 21lb. pressure of steam. As the ship has little on board ber beyond her engines and boilers, &c., and consequently draws only 17ft. 7in. of water forward and 23ft. 11in. aft, 13 knots, although gained under the adverse circumstances of a force of wind beyond the limit assigned by the authorities, can give no correct *data* by which to judge of the real speed of the ship when she has all her weights on board and is at her sea. At the present draught of water, however, and under favourable circumstances, at the measured mile, on her next trip she gives promise of showing a high rate of speed. The ship herself is a noble-looking specimen of naval architecture. The ponderous machinery on board, which was under the control of Mr. Warrener, of the firm of Messrs Maudslay, Sons, and Field, the contractors, worked beautifully throughout, and the boilers furnished an unlimited supply of steam. The Victoria returned into the harbour during the afternoon, and again made fast alongside the Victorious hulk, off the north corner of the dockyard.

The Medea, 6, paddle, and Stromboli, 6, paddle, at Portsmouth, have both been taken into the steam basin to receive their machinery.

The screw line-of-battle ships Trafalgar, 91, Captain Edward G. Fanshawe; and the Centurion, 80, Captain George F. Patey, arrived on Saturday afternoon at Portland from the westward. The screw steam frigate Diadem, 32, Captain James H. Cockburn, arrived in the evening. The Donegal, 101, was hourly expected. The ships now in the harbour are the Conqueror, 101; Aboukir, 91; Trafalgar, 91; Centurion, 80; Blenheim, 60; and the Diadem, 32.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—T. J. Sweeney, 2nd class assistant-engineer to the Ranger; Samuel Windley, 2nd class assistant engineer to the Rhadamanthus; Edwin Gossage, acting 3rd class assistant-engineer, to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; Henry Fox Stougnell, acting 3rd class assistant engineer to the Asia, as supernumerary; Dr. Thomas Milne, acting assistant-surgeon, to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital; J. J. G. Simmonds, paymaster, to the Bacchante; J. W. O——, paymaster, to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland; C. T. Dawson, assistant-paymaster of the Bacchante, to be secretary's clerk; David T. Waugh, clerk to the Mersey; and W. B. Centridge, assistant-clerk to the Bacchante.

Thanks.

Church Education Society for Ireland—The Rev. A. Leeper, for the following:—Rev. J. G. S. MacNeill, £1; Henry Rutherford, Esq., £1; Rev. R. Archdall Byrn, £1. Oliver Cramer, Esq., £5; Rev. William Barlow, subscription £2; donation £3; Guy Luther, Esq., £1; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galway, £1 10s.; Miss Purdon, 10s.; Arthur Hatfield, £1 5s.; Charles Leech, Esq., £2; Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, £1 5s. 2d.; Mrs. De Butts, 10s.; H. Vereker, Esq., £5; A. N. Vereker, Esq., 5s.; G. F. H., £1.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The bazaar in connexion with the Irish Church Missions, for the support of the Ragged Schools in this city, was opened yesterday in the Round-room of the Rotunda, at 12 o'clock. The character of the society which it so established these schools, and the good results which have been produced since their establishment, have created a firm claim upon the liberality of the public; and we are happy to say that the numbers who attended yesterday, to make their little purchases, showed the appreciation in which the citizens hold the establishment of these truly benevolent institutions. The various stalls were well supplied with a varied and tasteful selection of articles, and, on the whole, we joyfully congratulate the promoters on the success which has resulted from their charitable efforts. We trust that again to-day the public will come forward with generous liberality, and lend a helping hand to the kind Christian ladies who are toiling night and day on behalf of the children of the poor, for whose benefit these truly excellent institutions were established.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS BILL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Tuesday afternoon.

The Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill was before the Examiner of Standing Orders for upwards of 4 hours this afternoon. He will report on Friday next to the committee that substantial notice of Bill No. 1, regarding the intention to take the water from the Canal, was not given to the Ratepayers, but it was given to the Landowners.

AMERICA.

GALWAY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The (s.s.) Prince Albert, from New York, on the 26th ult., and St. John's on 1st May, arrived here this evening, bringing 150 passengers.

New York cotton market unchanged; sales, 800 bales, at 11¼; exchange on London, 109¼; money market unchanged, but feverish.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 23.—Sales, 4,500; prices easier.

MOBILE, APRIL 24.—Cotton sales, 4,000 bales, at 10½ to ¼ middling.

CHARLESTON APRIL 25.—Judge Douglas is to be put in nomination for the Presidency, with fair prospects. No telegrams received *via* St. John's, except that no nomination had taken place at Charleston.

FRANCE.

The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty is exercising an important influence in the South of France. Fine wines are daily rising in price. Large quantities of hermitage had been purchased for the London market, and the vine growers in the valley of the Rhine are planting additional vineyards.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 7TH.—Count de Montemolin and his brother left Tortosa to-day. They will embark on board the steamer Colon, the destination of which is unknown.

The Spanish Government is discharging several of the steamboats chartered for the conveyance of troops during the Moroccan war.

A private letter from Ceuta states that the first instalment of the indemnity having been paid, General Echague's corps had received orders to proceed to Madrid.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, MAY 8TH.—The Massilia left Alexandria, 20th Malta, 29th ult.; Gibraltar, 3rd inst. The steamer Venetian, five days from Liverpool; steamer Celtz, six and a half days from London; and steamer Lodia, six days from Liverpool, had arrived at Gibraltar.

THE FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME.

ROME, MAY 8TH.—Notwithstanding the statements of the Sardinian Government that the French troops will have entirely evacuated the Papal States before the end of June, it is certain the Duke de Grammont, in accordance with instructions received from Paris has declared to the Holy See that the French garrison will not leave the Papal territory until the Sovereign himself shall have acknowledged that the departure of the French troops could take place without any danger to the tranquillity and safety of his State.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

MARSEILLES, TUESDAY, MAY 8TH.—No news has been received from Sicily, but letters from Naples to the 5th inst. state that the insurrection continued in the interior of the island. Government has raised the state of siege at Palermo, but the court-martial was to sit permanently. Business has not been resumed. General Balvano had demanded a reinforcement of 5,000 men, in consequence of Garibaldi's expedition.

GAZETTE NEWS.

LONDON, TUESDAY NIGHT.—The vacant Colonelcies—Major-General John Giddes, from the 46th Foot, to be Colonel 27th Foot; Major General Thomas Gerrard Bell, to be Colonel 46th Foot; Major General Henry William Breton, to be Colonel 56th Foot.

THE UNION BANK FRAUDS.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, William George Pullinger, the late chief cashier at the Union Bank, was placed at the bar and pleaded "Guilty" to two several indictments preferred against him, as to the sums of £3,000 and £100.—Sentence deferred.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting held yesterday deferred proceeding to business, in consequence of Mr S. Herbert being engaged at a meeting of the Cabinet Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Hennessy has given notice of a motion for conferring a member on the Queen's University in Ireland.

Mr. Baxter will ask Lord J. Russell, on Thursday, if he will agree to postpone the Scotch and Irish Reform Bill to next session, on account of the late period to which the English Reform Bill has been postponed.

The rumour is revived that Garibaldi has gone to Sicily. The same uncertainty continues to prevail with regard to the insurrection.

A Parliamentary paper issued yesterday states that the total amount expended in the purchase of land, and erecting barracks and other buildings at Aldershott, is £1,291,531.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Lord DUNGANNON gave notice that on an early day he should call attention to the disturbances in St. George's-in-the-East.

The Bankrupt Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Pawnbrokers Act Amendment Bill was also read a second time.

Lord EBURY moved a resolution to the effect that whereas it was expedient that in the forms and rites of Divine worship, such changes should be made from time to time as should seem necessary and expedient; and whereas the Book of Canons is fit to be reviewed and made more suitable to the state of the Church; and whereas it was desirable to remove all barriers in union of the people in public worship, that an address be presented to her Majesty for the appointment of a commission to prepare such alterations and amendments in the canons as may seem desirable, and to consider other matters which, in their judgment, may most conduce to those results. The Prayer-book had already been partially revised last year by the omission of certain services, and there was no reason why a more complete revision should not take place. It would destroy the spirit of party, and reconcile differences throughout the various opinions in the Church. Individual clergymen had already introduced innovations which had caused great scandal and dissensions. The points he proposed to bring under the discussion of the commission would be the revision of the Rubric, the shortening of the Morning Service, the removal of certain clauses of the Athanasian Creed, the revision of the baptismal, marriage, and ordinary services, and the subscription to the Articles.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said that agreement as to the actual alterations would be found impossible, and the only result of the motion would be the creation of unseemly disputes.

Lord LYTTELTON would not have opposed the motion, if it had been proposed to refer the report of the commission to the two Houses of Convocation.

The Bishop of LONDON denied the existence of any real and practical grievances which would be removed by the commission.

Earl STANHOPE opposed the motion.

Earl GRANVILLE, after the opinions expressed, recommended its withdrawal.

The Bishop of OXFORD believed if any attempt was made to change the formulas of the Church, a further attempt would follow to alter its doctrines. They should not enter with rash steps on such sacred ground.

After a few observations from the Bishop of CARLISLE, Lord EBURY withdrew his motion, and

Their Lordships adjourned at 9-15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any authentic intelligence had been received with respect to the disturbances reported to have occurred between certain native tribes in the province of Taranki, in New Zealand, through a disputed claim connected with the movement in favour of a native king?

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said it was not true that any disturbance had occurred in New Zealand which could fairly be called an armed collision. A dispute has arisen respecting the settlement of land, but he had every reason to believe it would be settled without any appeal to arms?

Lord BURGHLEY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in consequence of remonstrances of her Majesty's Government, any promise or security has been given by the Russian Government that the graves of the officers and men of the British army who are interred in the Crimea shall be protected and held sacred in future?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that the Russian Government had been appealed to on the subject, and had given assurances that they had every desire to protect the graves of the British officers and men.

Lord NAAS moved for leave to introduce a bill for the uniform registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland.

Mr. LIDDELL was glad the subject had been taken up, but objected to the machinery of the Constabulary force collecting registration. He should himself shortly introduce a bill providing for the employment of civil officers in such duties.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

General UPTON moved for a select committee to inquire into the truth of the allegations contained in the petitions of the Ayr and Maybole Junction Railway Company, presented in August last, and printed in the 11th report of the select committee on public petitions, appendix 202, relative to the application of grant for Portpatrick and Donaghadee Harbour.

Mr. LAING, on the part of the Government, opposed the motion, which, after some discussion, was negatived without a division.

Mr. BENTINCK moved for copies of the examination papers, and the answers thereto by candidates for appointments before the Civil Service Commission, as at Portsmouth in January, 1860. He mentioned a particular case, in which the commissioners had acted with much unfairness.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the duties of the commissioners were judicial, and not subject to the control of the House. He therefore opposed the motion. It was of high importance, and involved the question whether the whole patronage of the Crown should be vested in the irresponsible hands of the commissioners?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the commissioners had no such patronage. The Crown nominated the candidates, and the commissioners selected them.

After some debate, the motion was negatived by 80 to 50.

Mr. GARNETT moved for leave to introduce a bill for regulating the use of locomotives on turnpike and other roads, and the tolls to be levied on each locomotive, and on the waggons and carriages drawn or propelled by same.

After some remarks from Mr. D. GRIFFITH, leave was given.

Colonel SYKES, in moving for papers, protested against the imposition on the people of India of a system of taxation highly distasteful to them, and which they would not understand. This policy would create a discontented people, and neutralise all plans for the reduction of the national army.

Mr. VANSITTART supported the motion.

Mr. BUCHANAN objected to the various details of the Indian Budget.

Sir C. WOOD observed it was not easy to frame a tax which would please everybody. The taxes proposed by Mr. Wilson had been adopted after consultation with the highest authorities, and careful deliberation. The House last year had properly refused the Imperial guarantee to the Indian loan, and, under those circumstances, it would not interfere with those who were responsible for the finances of India. He should, at the proper time, be prepared to defend the financial measures of the Indian Government.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. BOVILL moved the second reading of the Stock-jobbing Bill. His object was to legalise *bona fide* transactions on the Stock Exchange, while the bill of the Government adopted the objectionable principle of legalising the gambling transactions—the most precarious and dangerous system of gambling in existence. He asked the House to encourage real business proceedings, rather than demoralising the spirit of speculation.

Mr. COLLIER moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, declaring that the bill of Sir G. Barrard, now long obsolete, and which had never been enforced, should be fully and entirely repealed. All public gambling transactions would still remain illegal. Sir G. Barnard's Act, even as it stood, did not apply to transactions in railways and foreign funds. It was as incomplete as it was useless.

Mr. BOVILL made some remarks in reply, after which the motion was negatived without a division.

On the motion of the third reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill,

Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved as an amendment that, in the present state of the public revenue, it was not desirable to proceed further with the repeal of the excise duty on paper. It was impolitic to agree to the most important of the financial proposals of the Government till they had proceeded further with the estimates of the year. The resolution passed two years ago did not pledge the House to any immediate repeal of the duty, and though justifiable when the expenditure of the country was but sixty three and a half millions, could not be entertained when it reached seventy millions. He entered at great length into the financial scheme of the Government, and objected to the surrender of so large an amount of indirect taxation.

Mr. M. GIBSON protested against the postponement, from session to session, of a measure to which the House was so long pledged. The question was not a financial one; it belonged to the literature, the education, and the interest of the country.

Mr. BALL objected to the bill, as throwing away a large and certain revenue, which could not be repaired except by an additional income tax, taking money from the public to put in the pocket of the foreigner, and imperilling the interests of our great domestic treaty.

Mr. PULLER said the financial question resolved itself into confidence or distrust of the Government; on that ground he was ready to support the bill. He denied that no danger was to be apprehended from foreign interference with the domestic trade.

Sir M. FARQUHAR said that other taxes had a much more urgent claim to repeal, and quoted their old assertion against the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell in favour of reducing the tea and sugar duties, and income tax. He maintained that the passing of the resolution of 1848, therefore had been a material change in the feelings of the country. Lord H. VANE thought it would be imprudent at such a moment to part with so large a revenue.

Mr. ELLICE also dreaded to jeopardy into which the country was thrown by the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, under the circumstances, was unprecedented, and certain to embarrass their proceedings next year. He admitted the odious nature of the tax, and he would support its repeal the first moment he could do so without robbing the revenue. When called upon to repeal it by new taxes equally odious, and likely seriously to cripple commerce, he felt bound to wait for a more favourable opportunity.

Mr. HOPE, likewise, on financial grounds, opposed the motion, though he had voted for its second reading.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that all these reasons might be good, but were urged too late. The pledge of the House had already passed. It was no longer a simple question of tea and sugar, but as the new tax proposed by the Budget had already received the approval of the House, an equivalent for the paper duty had been thereby provided. He alluded to the general question, repeating that such difficulties surrounded the collection of the duty that its retention would have involved more retentive measures, and that, by the removal of the duty, fresh trade would spring up in fibrous matters, which would greatly advance the prosperity of the country. The uncertainties of our expenditure had been admitted from the first, and were as well known to the House when they sanctioned the proposals of the Government as they were at present. Denying the assertions of Sir S. Northcote, that any material change had taken place which would justify their retracing their steps, with reference to this measure, he entreated the House to pause before it rejected, at its third reading, a bill so seriously affecting the revenue and the trade of the country, and to which it had already solemnly assented. The tax would be taken for granted as an accomplished fact, and as already the law of the land, by every person concerned, and to refuse it now would be contrary to all precedent, and would involve the utmost inconvenience to every description of trade. Arrangements had been made, as the vote already given was universally regarded as decisive, and its refusal would give the most serious shock to public confidence. In a fiscal point of view they had already gone too far. They would only by retaining the tax, give to the paper duty a paralysed existence, and obtain small gain at the cost of individual distress, and a grievous shock to the faith of the nation in its Legislature, as involving the direct breach of a legislative promise, and of the pledge of the House of Commons.

Sir F. BARING denied that the House was bound by the proposal of any Government, or that, in the present instance, great trading preparations had been made whereby the interest of the trade would be seriously injured. There was ground for hesitation when they looked at the uncertainty of the future expense of the present year, and of the taxation of the year to come.

Mr. DISRAELI said that the real issue was, whether, in the existing uncertainties of their position, they ought not reconsider the repeal of the tax. This issue, he contended, had not been answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was not true that all the new taxes proposed by the Budget had been adopted by the House; some had disappeared altogether, among which was the paper duty, and these, together with the admitted excess of the expenditure over the original estimate, would make up a sum nearly equal to the entire amount of the tax. Recurring to the general question, he argued that the first and greatest consideration ought to be the establishment of a sound and healthy revenue, and that they were bound to postpone all others. As for the resolution of 1860, it was altogether subordinate to the policy of the Government of a year which involved the extension of the income-tax, and the rejection of the duties on sugar. As for the argument of Mr. Gladstone, that they were precluded from rejecting the bill on the third reading, it meant this, that the forms of the House were to be abolished on financial matters. He quoted an instance where, in the case of a measure of finance of far more importance than the paper duty, the House of Commons had revoked its decision; and it was its duty, in the present case, to reconsider an imprudent, premature, and precipitate vote, and to mitigate their previous folly, incurred in the deliberation of the French treaty, which all at present deplored, by an act of prudence especially necessary at a time when the state of Europe made the boldest quake and the wisest tremble.

After some explanations from Mr. Gladstone as to his previous assertions, and from Mr. S. Herbert as to his statements on war estimates,

The House divided.

The amendment was negatived by 219 to 209. The last number was subsequently declared to be 210, in consequence of the honourable member for Boston having given his vote by mistake, which the Speaker declared must be recorded with the noes. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 1-45 a.m.

Doncaster Handicap.—Desmond, 1st; Weatherbound, 2nd; First Lord, 3rd. Nine ran.

Municipal—Buttercup, 1st; Game Boy, 2nd. Four ran.

Londesborough Plate—Amsterdam, 1st; Black Cloud, 2nd. Seven ran.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 8.—Sugar market steady. Coffee—The sale of Plantation went off with fair competition. Rice—4,000 bags fine Bengal sold at full prices.

THE BAKING BUSINESS—SUNDAY WORK AND NIGHT WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As you have taken an impartial view of this subject now being agitated, I wish to put before you facts which the abolition of Sunday work is being accomplished, and, indeed, ought to have been effected long since.

Messrs. Manders, Messrs. Baskin, Brothers, and others, did not allow their men to commence work last Sunday night till after 12 o'clock, whereby the first move is made towards no breach of the Sabbath in future. As to night-work throughout the week, it will never be wholly abolished in Dublin; it is not so in London. It would be absurd in these days of progress to have a city like Dublin without fresh bread, either in fancy or loaf, at 7 o'clock in the morning, which would be the case if the men did not commence to work till 5 o'clock in the morning, as proposed. Then, again, suppose the present master bakers bands themselves together to do away with night-work, a single fortnight would not elapse before some adventurer would bring hands to the city, and say it is a fine opportunity to start a new bakery on a monster scale, and, no matter what people's convictions are about wholesome or unwholesome bread, the fresh article would get the preference.

Most bakers here before commenced work on Sunday night at from 8 to 10 o'clock. Now, the question is, would not the men be as well at work two or three hours before 12 o'clock as to spend the time in an ale or spirit shop? It is well known those men who came in most regular before 10 o'clock have the most faultless work the next day. A baker's hours of employment are not to be compared with other trades; he has many intervals of rest, and must sometimes wait for his work to be ready for him; besides, there are few in employment who have not liberty to eat on the premises, and this is understood over and above any arrangement as to wages. Some have said there ought to be *relievos*. Now, any one acquainted with the business knows that a set of hands, or four men, who commence a night's work, know best how to treat the stuff in its process till complete, and strange hands might destroy what others began. It rests with the public to set all their grievances at rest—namely, by giving a larger share of business to those employers whose men are not so over-worked as others, and not to be unduly extolling one man's bread above his neighbours; which, perhaps, may be made of similar quality flour, although not by the same hands.—Your obedient servant,

A MASTER BAKER.

THE BANKRUPT ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS' APPEAL FOR AID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—We must all have strange mistaken the state of the affairs of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for while we thought the immense revenue derived from suppressed bishoprics, benefices, parochial tax from a vast number of the clergy of Ireland, and other sources, was amply sufficient for their wants, it appears they are compelled to ask the clergymen of Ireland to solicit subscriptions for the insurance of churches, or to preach "an annual sermon" for the same object. Seriously, I would ask, can anyone believe that the funds are exhausted? I do not, and therefore will not ask for subscriptions, or preach "an annual sermon" for the *proper* commissioners; and although I am not surprised at the commissioners making such an appeal to the clergy, I am surprised to find even one bishop seconding that appeal. I trust a strict examination will be made into the expenditure of the commissioners before clergymen go about with a begging-box for the relief of their necessities.—Faithfully yours,

A TAX-PAYING RECTOR.

CURATES' SALARIES, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Although not a curate (in the common acceptation of the title), I thank you for allowing your excellent paper to be one of the means of calling attention to this much-suffering class of our brethren. It may not be generally known that one of the questions at visitation, to a curate is, "Have you been paid your salary?" Now, I would humbly suggest to our bishops that it should be followed by this, "How long have you been a curate in this diocese?" Having been for many years a beneficed clergyman, and having no relative a curate, I can have no object in making this suggestion but to let the bishops and beneficed clergy know the "status" of their brother in the ministry. May God speed you in this and all your benevolent efforts.—Faithfully yours,

A RECTOR.

May 5, 1860.

ST. THOMAS' VESTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention has been called this day to the letter of "Vigilans" in your paper, relative to the adjourned vestry in St. Thomas' parish on last Monday week, and as I was present on that occasion I am able to endorse both the letter and the report of the proceedings, which were carried on in a very questionable manner by a large number of Roman Catholics, evidently organised for the purpose of carrying the appointments, &c., their own peculiar way.

On the day in question a "very clerkly" was appointed (which should not have been done), without the regulated public notice of such vacancy.

The vestry was convened, in the first instance, pursuant to a public notification, and this adjourned meeting, as a matter of course, came under the same notice, but the proper legal authority on the conduct of vestries shows that "after due notice of the first vestry, it should be held pursuant to notice—that is, at the same time and place, and for the object stated by the notice."

It is, therefore, to be hoped that at the next vestry to be held in 1861, these questions will be suitably dealt with.

A RATEPAYER OF THOMAS' PARISH.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Rosport House, Belmullet, 6th May, 1860.

SIR,—A letter to-day from a friend, resident in Erris during the famine of 1846-7, and distinguished alike by his benevolence as by energy and successful efforts in the cause of suffering humanity, without distinction of creed, induces me once more to trespass on your valuable space. He writes that, when pleading lately with influential persons, he saw that many doubt the distress greatly exaggerated, and that he knows this impression has emanated from Erris. Shame on men who, for private reasons, on favour to frauds the sympathies of those who feel it a privilege to help the needy and prevent future misery. Will any such come forward and deny a single statement in the excellent letter which appeared in the *Evening Packet* of the 24th of April, from our Erris Rector, the Rev. W. S. Jackson, or one line in a previous letter from R. Edwards, Esq., coast-guard officer, an unprejudiced stranger? Will any be found to controvert Mr. Jackson's statement, that "In vain did they expend their last shilling for straw—in vain did they give their cattle the potatoes and oats which, with frugal self-denial, they had reserved from themselves and their children, and husbanded for seed; the cattle died, and those who lately owned five, ten, or twenty head, are now destitute, bereft of all resources, and in many instances deeply involved in debt for meal and money borrowed during the winter?"

I wrote my first letter reluctantly, but felt it my duty to revive the remembrance of the 1846-7 policy—thousands of pounds benevolently given, but *too late!*—TOO LATE! I write now, indignant that favoured districts of a barony larger than some counties, which do not require aid (alluded to in Mr. Jackson's truthful letter), are pointed out by interested parties to prevent hundreds who are steeped in poverty and debt from obtaining relief.

Are Protestants, who never blush to hoist their colours, likely to exaggerate distress, and seek to drain Protestant purses to promote idleness amongst the members of another communion? Yet such are Rev. W. Jackson, Mr. Edwards, and myself; and now that public attention has been attracted, and a committee formed at Belmullet, with a sub-committee here, I leave the matter in their hands, convinced they will act in relief and dispense it faithfully.

I have resided for thirty years within a circle twenty miles in diameter, the population almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and I have pleasure in testifying to their peaceable, obliging demeanour, and virtuous and industrious habits.

I had ample proof, in former years, that Protestants are ever ready to help their Roman Catholic countrymen, and I believe they will come forward again.

Having been in correspondence with some friends before the committee was formed, I received the following sums for purchases of seed, which I beg gratefully to acknowledge:—Rev. Robert Lee, £1; R. Baufield, Esq., £1; a Lady in Tipperary, 5s; Rev. Jesse Pilcher, £3. Also, per the Rev. Robt. Villis—Mrs. Spiller, £5; Miss Thompson, £1; and a Lady, £1. Now that a committee is in existence, it may be better that subscriptions be sent to the treasurers. One fact I may relate. Within two miles of my residence, a poor man lost twenty head of cattle—*his all*—and is now penniless, having expended every shilling in useless efforts to keep them alive. Need I multiply painful truths?

Thanking you for your kind insertion of my first letter, and praying you to excuse the length of this,—I am, yours faithfully,

SAMUEL BOURNE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Synod of Dublin held its annual meeting in the Scots' Church, Cabinel-street, on yesterday. The Rev. John Moran, of Newry, the outgoing moderator, preached from Colossians i. 23. The Rev. Thomas Armstrong, of Ballina, was then unanimously chosen moderator for the ensuing year. The business was then proceeded with.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The Executive Committee met yesterday, in the office, No. 113, Grafton-street. There were present—

The Hon. Judge Berwick in the chair;

Dr. Petrie, R.H.A.; Wm. C. Kyle, Esq., LL.D.; Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.; John Lentaigne, Esq., J.P.; John Barton, Esq.; J. Calvert Stronge, Esq., J.P.; John E. Pigot, Esq.; Christopher Cushnie, Esq., Q.C.; Wm. Jenkins, Esq., LL.D.; Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen, Bart., Q.C.; the Lord Chancellor, and George F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A., secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters were read from Mr. Charles Flennel, Clonmel; Mr. Francis Horner, Newry; Mr. Charles E. M'Kenna, Kingstown; Mr. Charles Robinson, London; Mr. G. F. Henderson, Kells; and Mr. James O'Brien, Cavan, agents of the society, with names of subscribers; also, from the Rev. Wm. A. Kempston, Clontarf; Mr. John Blunt, the Bishop of Down and Connor, Mr. T. Davis, jun., Drogheda; and Mr. Philip M'Loughlin, Strabane, subscribing for shares.

The committee sat for some time, discussing the arrangements for the distribution on Thursday (to-morrow), which was finally decided to take place at the offices of the Art Union, at three o'clock p.m. In addition to the prize of £100, it was fixed to have one of £75, one of £50, one of £40, one of £30, two of £20, several of £15, £10, £8, £5, &c., according to the graduated scale of last year.

The report for the year was submitted by the secretary and adopted. Judge Berwick and Dr. Petrie were requested to act as scrutineers of the ballot.

The Secretary then read the list of subscribers received during the past week, which is too long to publish.

The committee then adjourned.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

On Monday evening the weekly meeting of the Irish Mission for the purpose of Prayer and Praise was held in the above-named hall—

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT occupied the chair.

There were on the platform, besides, the Revds. Dr. Long, London; C. P. MacCarthy, M. Neligan, &c., &c.

The proceedings were commenced by the rev. chairman giving out one of Dr. Watt's hymns, which, on being sung,

The Rev. C. P. MacCarthy offered up supplications for the Holy Spirit to descend and take possession of every heart in the meeting, and adopt them into His family. He also implored that they might be given the power to comprehend the length and breadth, and height and depth, of the precious love of their Redeemer, and see Him with the eyes of faith, to which He was altogether lovely.

The Rev. M. Neligan read a Scripture lesson, and afterwards besought that the dishonest might be made to see their iniquity, and to forsake it. Might all now lying in bonds be made to see their lost state—those in prison that night be made repentant, and caused to put on the beauteous robes of righteousness; and might he (we believed Pullinger was meant) now lying in prison, in the sister Island, in its capital, and whose tears had fallen for his crimes. Oh! might they be tears of repentance, leading him to seek forgiveness where it was only to be found. He also besought for the young men now employed in the city of Dublin a spirit of honesty, &c., so that they might discharge their duties to their employers. He also supplicated for employers a spirit that would not rob their young men of those times they had for self-improvement in mental and spiritual things. He also besought for those blinded and misguided men who had been guilty of snatching away children from their parents, at the bidding of their church, might be also converted, and shown that they were doing the bidding of "wolves in sheep's clothing." He also besought an especial blessing on all the orphan institutions around this city, and that the young creatures being reared up within them, might grow in grace and the fear of the Lord. He concluded by imploring a blessing on the mothers of the children who had been recently kidnapped, and that they might be given that halcyon peace which the world cannot give or take away.

The Rev. Dr. Long next read the 16th chapter of the Gospel of St. John, and afterwards implored a blessing on the teachers of the youth of Ireland, who were places at the very head of the battle. Might they be given saving grace, in order that they might save others! Might they be true keepers of the Lord's vineyard, so that they might be able to keep well their own vineyard! Might they, like the teachers of old, train up the youths of this country in the way they should go, so that when they become old they will not depart from it! Might they be like young Samuel, ever ready to say, "Speak Lord, for thy servant heareth;" and like young Timothy, know the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation, through faith in the blessed Redeemer! He also besought that the youth of Ireland might grow up, like trees growing by the rivers of water, and bearing their fruit in due season; and that they might be so blessed with grace, enabling them to walk circumspectly through life, that he of the contrary part might have nothing to say against them. He concluded a long and earnest prayer by beseeching the Comforter to give all ministers of the Gospel a large measure of His grace, so that they might desire to know nothing amongst their flocks save Jesus Christ and Him crucified, for their lot had been cast in no ordinary times, &c.

The Rev. C. F. MacCarthy next read the 11th chapter of Proverbs, and afterwards engaged in supplications for a blessing upon the medical profession, who saw daily all manner of sickness and suffering. Might this familiarity with sickness and death not harden their souls, and make them careless or indifferent to the things relating to eternal life! Might they, when attending the sick, be led to consider that one day they would be sick themselves and die; but, above all, might they be led to a knowledge of the truth, as revealed in Jesus, so that they might impart comfort to the soul, as well as ease to the body in their professional practice. He concluded by imploring consolation for those sorrowing families which death had robbed of some of their beloved members. Might they all, including the family of the right rev. overseer of the pastors of this diocese, be comforted under their troubles, and be enabled to say, with resigned hearts, "The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord!"

The proceedings were brought to a close by singing the Doxology, and the rev. chairman pronouncing the benediction, about a quarter to ten o'clock.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.

The committee of the association, having for its object the abolition of Sunday and night-work in the baking trade, met yesterday in the Mansion House. It was announced that the Messrs. Manders had issued orders on Saturday last, that the men employed in their establishments would not be required to commence work till after 12 o'clock on Sunday night.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society will be held this evening, in the Museum building of Trinity College. Papers will be read on Geological Notes in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan, by Mr. T. Cooke and Mr. W. Brownrigg; a paper will also be read by Mr. Kelly on the Greywacke Rocks of Ireland. The chair will be taken punctually at eight o'clock.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The subject of this evening's (Wednesday's) debate will be, "That the late Commercial Treaty deserves the confidence of the country." Speakers—on the affirmative, Mr. Houston, B.A.; on the negative, Mr. Wills and Mr. Darley, (Sch.). Chair to be taken at eight o'clock (College time).

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of traffic for week ending 5th day of May, 1860—Passengers, parcels, mails &c., £206 7s. 9d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £38 7s. 7d.; total, £334 15s. 4d. Traffic for corresponding week last year—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £223 13s. 5d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £158 15s. 10d.; total, £382 7s. 3d.

The total number of brewers in Ireland is 109, and of victuallers 17,142. The number of bushels of malt consumed by the brewers in Ireland for the year ending October 10th, 1859, was 2,372,911. The number of brewers in England is 2,268, and of victuallers 63,949.

A lecture on the abolition of Sunday-work and night-work in the baking trade was delivered in St. Bride's Parochial School-house yesterday evening, by Dr. Shaw, F.T.C.D. The attendance was not large, and was principally confined to those directly interested in the movement.

The Rev. John Moran, of Newry, ex-Moderator of the Synod of Dublin, will preach in the Metropolitan Hall, at 8 o'clock this evening (Wednesday), on the subject of "Christ knocking at the heart."

It is now understood that the French Government, instead of waiting till October, as provided by the treaty, for the admission of iron at the reduced rate of duty, will apply the new tariff from the 1st of July. This change is to be made at the instance of the French ironmasters themselves, whose trade is completely paralysed by the delay.

We read in the *Times*:—"A very short time back it was announced that the London Hospital had lost about £1,500 a-year by the falling in of the Annuities which ceased this year. It was therefore necessary, if the hospital was to distribute its benevolence to the same extent as heretofore, that a capital sum producing this amount should be collected from the public. In an incredibly short time a sum exceeding in amount £24,000 has been subscribed."

COLLISIONS AT SEA.—On Friday Mr. Digby Seymour will, according to notice, ask the President of the Board of Trade whether Government is prepared to urge upon the Governments of other countries the expediency of establishing some international rule, assimilating the liabilities of shipowners, in case of collision, at home and abroad.

The Parisians are availing themselves of a brilliant sunshiny day to inaugurate the spring by a visit to the race-course in the Bois de Boulogne, The stream of carriages, foot passengers, and ludicrous equestrians has been setting in that direction since the morning. It has been a Derby-day on a small scale—a Derby-day without its humour, pugilism, and fun.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

(From the Correspondent of the *Times*.)

MADRID, MAY 1.—The arrival of the Duke of Tetuan at Aranjuez has restored animation to politics, and innumerable conjectures are afloat concerning the changes which many believe are immediately to ensue. O'Donnell has every reason to be content with his reception, which could hardly have been warmer or more flattering. At Alicante, where he landed, at Almanza, Albacete, and other places on the line of railway from the coast to Aranjuez, crowds were out to see him pass, banners were displayed, pigeons were let fly in his honour, and last he thought fit to accept the collations, addresses, and complimentary demonstrations prepared for him, he might have been three days in reaching his destination, instead of twelve hours. But he was eager to arrive; he knew that the Queen impatiently awaited him, and he lost no time. Nothing was omitted at Aranjuez to do honour to the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Africa and the Prime Minister about to resume his duties. From every station on the line, as he arrived there, a telegraphic despatch was sent to the Queen. The station of Aranjuez, which he reached at half-past 3 in the morning of yesterday, was thronged with people, illuminated with torches, and decorated with flags and hangings. There awaited him two of the great officers of the Court, Count Balasote, Chief Major-Domo of the Palace, and Lieutenant-General Lemery, first Aide-de-Camp to the King. The Duke wore his old campaigning suit—a plain blue frock, without embroidery or ornament, red trousers, and the *ros*, or low-crowned red shako, which was introduced into the army chiefly for the late campaign. The King advanced to the door of the reception-room to meet him, and warmly embraced him; the Queen took both his hands and shook them. He remained for half an hour alone with their Majesties, and was then escorted by Senores Balasote and Lemery, in one of the Royal carriages, to the house the Queen had prepared for him. Yesterday Aranjuez was thronged with military and political notabilities, eager to offer to O'Donnell their respects and congratulations. The Council of Ministers met at two in the afternoon, and sat until past four, after which the Premier had an audience of the Queen, which lasted more than an hour. It is probable that there will be another Cabinet Council to-day, and perhaps to-night or to-morrow morning something may transpire with respect to the anticipated changes. The papers continue to publish lists of new Ministries, in some of which all the pre-sent men are replaced by others, with the exception of O'Donnell, who in all is retained at the head of the Government. With respect to his colleagues nothing is known, but I perceive a growing opinion that the changes among them may prove far less numerous than has lately been confidently predicted.

CENTRAL ITALY—THE KING'S PROGRESS.

PARMA, MAY 3.—I have given up one or two days of the Bologna festivities, and skipped Modena and Reggio altogether. "By my troth, I would not be a King." As I am not, and a little more of this *corsee* of bulls and *Te Deums*, drums and *fanfares*, would have done for me, I determined to be beforehand with the Royal party, and await them at this, the last stage of their progress.

I left the King of Bologna yesterday at ten o'clock in the morning, just as a glimpse of sunshine began to cheer the hearts of the lamplighters, and some of their *umache* or oil-pots were being put up—only, alas! a few out of the 100,000 which were to make a blaze of the façade of San Petronio, but were, I dare say, soon to be swamped and waterlogged by the torrents of rain which, with a crash of thunder fit for a salvo, supplied as I ere last evening at Parma, and I doubt not the gaping folk at Bologna, with a gorgeous unbought entertainment.

Just as I set out from Bologna, and had to go round the crowded main square of the city, I witnessed a commotion such as I have only seen before in a town suddenly convulsed by an earthquake. Unexpected, unannounced, only preceded by two of the household outriders in deep scarlet liveries, a Royal carriage drove through the listless, lounging multitude. A bounty of millions of crowns scattered among the *canaille* could not have created a greater stir in that swarming hive. I would have given not a tr fle to have the Pope and his Cardinals to witness the scene. It was not merely enthusiasm or fanaticism; it was stark madness which seemed at once to possess the whole city. "The King! the King!" was the shout, with hardly one set cry of "Evviva," or the conventional clapping of one pair of hands. Out of every shop, down from the scores of streets leading to the square, hatless, coifless, dishevelled, pell-mell, helter-skelter, poured the tempestuous masses. Had flood, or fire, or a party of sacking marauders been at work, the rush could not have been more impulsive or tumultuous. No man asked what was the matter; no one needed information. Men were living upon one object alone. Here it was. They had seen that face, those old strong features, those bristling moustaches, all of them, in the evening; but what is one peep, or even a long stare, to people for so many months athirst for the sight? Cates were deserted; waiters and customers, beggars at the door, landlord at the counter, all scampered away—the very pickpockets, heedless of the spoons that were left there, to be had for the taking. I saw groups of well-dressed ladies, eclipsed by the plumed caps of tall cavalry officers, elbow

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Yesterday.

The Town and Harbour Commissioners of Sligo v. the Midland Great Western Railway.

The petition in this case prayed that the Midland Great Western Railway might be restrained from proceeding to act on the award of their arbitrator, and from taking compulsory powers for their projected branch line of railway from Sligo to the Belfast-quay in that town. In 1857 the Midland Company got an act to make a branch line to Sligo, and extension of it to the Belfast-quay, and the limit of the deviation for the extension was set forth in a section of the act. An Admiralty report was made in the matter, on the 23rd February, 1857, to the effect that the company should not be allowed to go outside the deviation lines marked on the Parliamentary plan without the consent of the Admiralty. The effect of the requirement, the petition stated, was to provide against an encroachment on the quay room. In the early part of the present year the company proposed to the petitioners to purchase more land than they at first thought they would require, but this the petitioners refused to agree to. Under the provisions of the Railway Act of 1851 the company appointed an arbitrator, who attended in Sligo to hear the claims of the parties for compensation, with the view of making his award. The petitioners appeared by counsel, and objected to the plans, on the ground that these plans proposed a deviation of the line seaward, and also that they proposed to exceed the limits of the deviation as stated in the Parliamentary plans. The company, for the purpose of erecting a large station in the locality, desired to procure more land than would be required for the actual purposes of the line. The petitioners objected, but the arbitrator made his award. An injunction was subsequently obtained, restraining the respondents from carrying out the award, and the present petition was presented for the purpose of continuing that injunction.

The case has not concluded.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and Mr. Justice Hayes.)

In the matter of John Gustavus Crosbie, an alleged lunatic.

In this case Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Graydon, applied for a postponement of the trial of the traverse to the finding of the lunacy commission, on the ground that certain proceedings in the Court of Chancery having resulted in changing the committee of the alleged lunatic's fortune, and the solicitors in the case, it was impossible for the parties to be prepared to go to trial on Thursday next, the day originally fixed. It will be remembered the Lord Chancellor, on Saturday last, granted the prayer of the petition, to relieve the petitioners in the lunacy matter from further proceedings in the trial of the traverse, and Master Lyle was appointed committee. The trial of the lunacy commission originally lasted five days, before Messrs. Henn and Brady, and it was not likely the traverse could be tried in less time.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Dowse, on behalf of Captain Crosbie, opposed the application. The time for the return of the writ expired on the 19th instant, and it was very doubtful whether the Lord Chancellor had the power to extend the time. Mr. Hamilton, solicitor, on behalf of Capt. Crosbie, had, at very considerable expense, specially retained Mr. Whiteside as leading counsel in the case. A letter had been received from him, stating he would be obliged to attend in London on important public business on the 17th instant, and could not attend to the case after the 16th.

After some discussion the Court fixed Monday for the trial.

COMMISSIONERS EXTRAORDINARY.

On the motion of Mr. Samuels, Mr. Crawford, solicitor, was appointed a Commissioner Extraordinary for taking affidavits in the town of Ballyshannon; on the motion of Mr. James Hamilton, Mr. M'Gloin, merchant and stamp distributor, was appointed to a similar office for the same place; and on the motion of Dr. Ball, Q.C., Mr. Shiel was appointed Commissioner for Athy.

Mangan v. Blake.

In this case, which is an action for assault and battery, brought against Mr. Blake, proprietor of the *Galway Vindicator*,

Mr. Michael Morris applied to have the venue changed from the city of Dublin to Galway, on the ground that all the circumstances connected with the action arose in Galway.

Mr. Concannon appeared to oppose the motion.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Blake, my lords, is the editor of the *Galway Vindicator*, and the plaintiff is editor of another paper. They are both of the same politics, and, instead of fighting with their pens, they fought in the street. (Laughter.)

The Court granted the motion.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

In the matter of Sherwoods, infants.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Wm. Sidney and Mr. Buchanan, applied for an attachment against Thomas J. M'Robins, for contempt in impeding the process of the court. It will be remembered he was one of the persons who travelled with the children to Galway, and subsequently took them up to Dublin, on pretence of delivering them over to the mother, although he knew she was in Galway looking for them. From the affidavit of Mr. Stephens, solicitor, it appeared that when the case of the children was brought before Mr. Justice Hayes, at Galway, M'Robins, the defendant, was in attendance, acting on behalf of Mr. Edward Walsh, attorney for Mr. Denis O'Connor. An objection was made to the return which had been handed in, and counsel for the defendant O'Connor applied for liberty to amend it, to which counsel, acting on behalf of Mrs. Sherwood, consented, on the terms of the children being at once delivered up to the mother, they being then in the town of Galway. Mrs. Sherwood was also in Galway, and waited for several days while M'Robins remained, in the hope he would give the children to her. M'Robins, in portion of his affidavit, stated that he had several conversations in reference to the children with the wife of John O'Connor, in whose house they were deposited after being demanded by Mrs. Harnett, the mistress of the orphanage to which the infants were consigned. He told her that he was acquainted with the children, and that he would be alone responsible to her for their maintenance, and that she should not part with the custody of them to any one save deponent, as they were entirely destitute; that when he was returning to Dublin he would take them and give them to the mother, as he believed they had been kidnapped in Dublin, and brought down to Galway. He further said he induced Mrs. O'Connor to remove the children from Abbeygate-street, in Galway, to a neighbour's house, and that during that time he had power and procurement of said children, and although several inquiries were made about the children he refused to give any information concerning them. On arriving in Dublin on the 22nd of March he hired a covered car, and drove with the children to the residence of their mother. He then delivered them to their grandmother, Eleanor Davis, and a young girl, named Catherine Davis, and he swears he has not seen any of the children since. The contempt, which he (Mr. Brereton) submitted, M'Robins was guilty of was his detaining the children in custody, notwithstanding the proceedings before Mr. Justice Hayes at Galway, and taking upon himself the sole custody of children for whose production the writ had been issued. He denies that he was aware of the fact of Mrs. Sherwood being in Galway at the time he had the children in his possession, and that although he remained in Galway for eight days she never made any application to him for them; but he does not deny the statement of Mr. Stephens that he was present when the writ was issued.

Mrs. Sherwood, a respectable-looking woman, who was present in court, stated that when in Galway she demanded possession of the children, and a crowd gathered around her and used like to kill her.

Mr. Edward Walsh, solicitor, in whose employment M'Robins had been, stated he attended for the purpose of answering any questions the court might desire to put.

Mr. Justice Hayes—Do you appear as attorney for M'Robins?

Mr. E. Walsh replied in the negative.

Mr. Brereton stated that M'Robins, in his affidavit, went on to say that as chairman of a Roman Catholic dormitory institution, he was aware of several applications being made by parents whose children had been stolen from them by the agents of the Church Missionary Society; and he believed that, in some cases, the dormitory institution with which he was connected succeeded in taking the children from the schools connected with the Church Missionary Society; that he was aware of other children having been detained against the will of the parents by the said Missionary Society; and that he believed the Sherwoods had been kidnapped in Dublin by some of the agents attached to the Church Missionary Society; that he was not aware the mother was in Galway, although he heard a woman, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Brownrigg, was looking for the children, but did not believe she was the mother, and that the children were most anxious to avoid seeing the Rev. Mr. Brownrigg or the woman. He further said that he did not mean to do other than restore the children to the custody of the mother, in order, if possible, to have them educated in the same faith as the father, and that he would not so have acted if he thought it would have been construed into contempt of court. Counsel submitted there never was a grosser outrage upon justice than the conduct of this man, who dared in such a way to interfere with the proceedings of the court, and who pretended he was bringing the children to Dublin to deliver them to the mother, although he knew very well she was in Galway. The idea of his telling the court that the poor children, of their own accord, denied that the woman was their mother, and expressed an unwillingness to see the Rev. Mr. Brownrigg, was a most monstrous thing. He (Mr. Brereton) hoped the court would be anxious to punish a man who had so mocked its jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice—Does M'Robins appear in court?

Mr. E. Walsh, solicitor—He does not, my lord; but, as far as I can, I will endeavour to afford the court every information, in the hope of having the children brought before your lordship.

Mr. Justice Hayes—That is the most becoming course.

Mr. Justice O'Brien—There is nothing in the transaction to affix to you the slightest imputation, Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Brereton—I am not instructed to make the slightest charge against Mr. Walsh.

The Chief Justice—What Mr. Walsh has said is perfectly becoming and proper. Every man is bound to assist the law in endeavouring to carry it out in every case where an injury is done. With respect to the person against whom the attachment is sought, the case is plain. He took the most effectual course of removing the children from their proper custody, and took them from where they should remain. Under the circumstances, I apprehend there can be no doubt but such a proceeding was intended to defeat justice. By the issue of the writ this party who so acted must stand attached, the writ to issue forthwith.

Mr. Justice O'Brien—It is enough to hear the facts stated, without comment or observation, to satisfy every person that a clearer case of violating and setting at nought the process of the Queen's Bench has seldom ever come before a court of justice. Without going back to antecedent transactions, it is sufficient to say that on the day the application was made in Galway, before my brother Hayes, M'Robins had the children under his control, and it would appear that they were, by his directions, kept concealed. He was present at that motion, acting for Mr. Walsh, the attorney for Mr. O'Connor. In that capacity he had himself written out the return to the writ on the part of Mr. D. O'Connor, which stated that they did not know where the children were, and that they had not them in their custody or control at that time, they being actually in M'Robins' control. Nay, more, he allows that return to be set aside as insufficient—he allows a conditional order for an attachment to be issued for the non-production of the children whom he had in his custody, and whom he could have produced before the judge in half an hour. Two days afterwards he takes the children secretly to Dublin, for the purpose, as he says, of giving them to the mother, although he heard it stated in court she was in Galway. He goes through that delusive proceeding, the children are handed over by him to two persons, neither of whom had the slightest right to their control. It is enough to say, without further comment or observation, that we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that it was deliberately done for the purpose of evading the process of the court. I think it would be impossible for any court, consistently with its authority, and having regard to the duty imposed upon us to administer the law and secure its observance, to allow such conduct to pass with impunity; and I must own that consideration appears to me still stronger, when we consider the very peculiar and vital importance of that branch of our jurisdiction in respect of which the authority of the court has on this occasion been endeavoured to be evaded. It is essential that the rights of guardians and parents, as recognised by law, to the custody of infant children should be respected and observed. It would be discreditable to the administration of justice, it would be ruinous to many families, and attended with consequences injurious to society at large, if a violation of the authority of this court, in endeavouring to assert the legal right of parties, was permitted by such conduct as this. The principles established by law, as to the rights of parents or guardians, are clear and well defined. A father, during his life, is entitled to the custody of his children; after his death the guardian, if so appointed. If he make no such appointment, then, up to the age of fourteen, the legal right to the custody of the children is vested in the mother, as the guardian by nurture. In the assertion of the legal right this court has neither the jurisdiction nor the power to interfere with, or take into consideration at all, the religion of the parties or the difference between the religion of the deceased father and the religion in which it may appear manifest it is sought to bring up the children. That is not a matter for this court to interfere in. We cannot, consistently with the principles we sit here to administer, allow ourselves to enter into that question at all. That is a matter for the peculiar jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. The general rule there is, that children are to be brought up in the religion of their father. If it is sought to make the plea that the father survived the mother, it is to the Court of Chancery that application should be made; but it would be a calamitous thing if, in order to enforce that right, and persons should take the law into their own hands, should violate the law in the manner that has been done here, or endeavour to evade the authority of the court, as in the present case. I have entered fully into the facts of this case, because I think it requisite and advisable, that parties should know that conduct such as this is not to be persevered in, as it would be attended with most calamitous consequences to society at large.

Mr. Justice Hayes—I think we are very much beholding to Mr. Justice O'Brien for his exposition of the law relating to cases of *habeas corpus*, and I shall not seek to weaken the force of his observations by repeating what has been so well said.

The Chief Justice—I beg leave to remark, that nothing could be said in addition to the observations of Mr. Justice O'Brien.

In the same matter, Mr. Brereton applied for an attachment against Eleanor Blake and Catherine Davis, to whom the children were delivered up by M'Robins. The writs were served at the place of abode of the parties. The women were in court, and had made no return to the writ. Of course, the only object in this proceeding was to compel them to disclose to whom they had given the children.

Mr. Justice Hayes—Are they in court?

Mr. E. Walsh, solicitor—I understand they are, my lord. Since I came into court the copies of the writs were placed in my hand to make a return to them, as the defendants are illiterate, and unable to make a return themselves.

A wretched-looking old woman, named Eleanor Blake, the grandmother of the children, and a young girl, named Catherine Davis, were here brought into court, and placed sitting in one of the side benches.

The Chief Justice, having inquired their names, asked them did they receive the writs with a view to make a return, and they answered that they did.

The Chief Justice—Do either of you wish to make a return to answer the charges made against you for detaining the children?

Eleanor Blake—All I know is, that on the Saturday morning they went away they eat their breakfast as usual and went out; they were then gathered up on the quay and put into a car; one of them, a little girl, ten years old, screamed, "Granny, granny," but the three of them were crushed by a man into the car.

The Chief Justice—Do you wish to answer the charge of detaining them?

Eleanor Blake—I know nothing more about them.

Catherine Davis stated the children were delivered over by M'Robins to the grandmother, and on the next evening the landlord came to ask the key of the room, for the purpose of putting the children into it; she would not give the key, and she knew no more about it.

Mr. Walsh observed that, perhaps, it would be better for the defendants to make a return, and he would undertake to have them before the court.

Mr. Justice Hayes—They are now in contempt for disobedience, and the question is, whether the court would order an attachment against them.

Mr. Brereton said his client was clearly entitled to an attachment. It was utterly impossible that in the city of Dublin the children could be so carried off in a car without the collusion of the defendants.

Mrs. Sherwood—This girl, Catherine Davis, told me a clergyman gave five shillings to maintain the children the night they came from Galway, and that the next day Father Lynch, accompanied by M'Robins and another man, came and took away the children.

Catherine Davis denied that she said this.

Mr. Brereton said a *habeas corpus* had been obtained against the Rev. Mr. Lynch, and he made a return that he never saw the children. Mrs. Sherwood stating that Catherine Davis told her so and so, would not falsify his return, as at present it must stand good in point of law.

The Chief Justice said his impression was, that the defendants were competent to give information which would lead to the attainment of the grand object—the discovery of the children. They ought to be left in custody until they made that discovery, and, in the meantime, if they could state anything to purge their contempt, they would have an opportunity of doing so.

After some further discussion, it was ordered that they should remain in custody until they gave security in bail that they would satisfactorily answer such interrogatories as might be exhibited to them, which might lead to a disclosure as to where the children are concealed.

The prisoners were shortly afterwards removed to the Four Courts Marshalsea.

During the proceedings the court was densely crowded, and considerable interest was evinced in the case.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

(Before the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Baron Hughes.)

At the sitting of the court the following gentlemen were sworn in and duly admitted attorneys of the Exchequer:—Robert Keating Clay, Esq.; Edmond Morgan, Esq.; Francis Creagh Downing, Esq.; James C. Christian, Esq.; Richard Crampton Walker, Esq.

Blood v. Keller.

This case came before the court on a bill of exceptions taken to the direction of the Hon. Mr. Justice O'Brien, by whom it had been tried at the last Summer Assizes for the county of Cork. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from the defendant for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him, owing to the defendant raising a weir on the river Allow to such a level as to cause it to overflow upon his (plaintiff's) land. The defence was that he (defendant) had not kept or maintained the weir at a height above the ordinary level. The issues to be tried were, whether the defendant had so maintained it, and whether the flooding had been caused by his wrongful act. The weir had been constructed by both parties. The jury found a verdict for the defendant, and the exceptions were taken to a ruling of the judge, who had allowed the defendant to produce evidence to show that the plaintiff had given him leave to raise the weir, and that he (defendant) had expended £110 in the improvement of his mill, on the faith of this permission. The question now was whether the verdict should stand, or a new trial be granted.

The court, having heard the arguments at considerable length, allowed the exceptions.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Edward Sullivan, Q.C.; and Collins.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Lane, Q.C.; Chatterton, Q.C.; and Jellett.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Keogh and Christian).

Rowland v. Perrse.

The Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment in this case, which came before the court upon an application to have the verdict entered for the plaintiff changed into a verdict for the defendant, pursuant to leave reserved by Baron Greene, who tried the case. The action was for trespass, on the ground that the defendant had no right to the possession of the plaintiff's land, inasmuch as the assistant-barrister for the county of Galway had no jurisdiction to decide upon the civil bill ejectment which was brought by the defendant for the possession of the plaintiff's land. It appeared that the lis in the plaintiff's case had not expired when the ejectment was brought, though he had been absent in America for a considerable time.

The Court ruled that the parole agreement into which the plaintiff and defendant had entered relieved them from the necessity of deciding the question of jurisdiction, and that the defendant was entitled upon this agreement to the possession.

M'Clory v. Wright.

In this case, which arose out of the late Newry election, their lordships also delivered judgment. The question to be decided was whether the plaintiff's testimony required corroboration, on the ground that he should be regarded in the light of an informer.

The Court decided that there was no analogy between this case and a criminal trial, and that if there were, the plaintiff under the circumstances of the case required no corroboration. The rule obtained by the defendant for a new trial, or to have the verdict entered for him, was therefore discharged, with costs.

COURT OF PROBATE—Yesterday.

(Before the Hon. Judge Keatinge.)

Newton v. Newton and others.

In this case Mr. Battersby, Q.C., applied to the court to file additional pleas on the part of the minor Hagnell, and the heir-at-law would have time to consider what course should be taken in the matter on Saturday next.

The court granted the application. The issue will come before his lordship on Tuesday following for the settlement of issues.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Patrick M'Keever.

This was a meeting for proof of debts and choice of assignee. It appeared that the bankrupt had previously surrendered.

Mr. Egan appeared for the petitioning creditor, and proposed Mr. Richard White as assignee.

Mr. Bergin proposed Mr. Egan, a creditor for upwards of £100.

Mr. M'Nally appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Egan was appointed assignee.

In re Carlisle and Hutchins.

The bankrupts were railway contractors, and the meeting was for the final examination of Mr. Carlisle.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Beamish and Crawford, appeared for the assignees. Mr. Dowse, instructed by Mr. Geoghegan, for the bankrupt Carlisle; and Mr. Roper, instructed by the Messrs. Green and Co., appeared for the Cork and Youghal Railway Company.

The case had been before the court previously, and both the bankrupts were examined fully, especially with reference to a deed executed by Mr. Carlisle without, as alleged, the knowledge or consent of his partner, Mr. Hutchins, by which he assigned to the Cork and Youghal Railway Company the right of the firm to complete the contract which they had held for the making of that railway. It was alleged by the bankrupt Hutchins, and by the creditors generally, that that was an improper assignment, prejudicial to the interests of the creditors, inasmuch as £20,000 could have been realised from the contract had it been carried out. Both the bankrupts were examined by Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the purpose of explaining various matters connected with the railway contract, and its assignment to a company. Mr. Carlisle stated that previous to the giving up of the contract, he was informed by Mr. Hutchins, that there had been but £22,000 received by the company, but as he subsequently ascertained from documents there had been at the time over £28,000 paid to the firm. He repeated the statement made on his former examination, that there was no other course open to him but to surrender the contract, for they had no means at their disposal, and were totally unable to carry it on.

Mr. Hutchins was examined, and his evidence went to show that the contract could have been carried on, and a profit of £20,000 made. He stated that shortly before the giving up of the contract he and Mr. Carlisle had a financial meeting to arrange about raising funds for the express purpose of completing the work, and that, in pursuance of this arrangement, he (Mr. Hutchins) was written to when in England to raise £4,000, which together with a sum of about £5,000 for which the engineer of the company would have given a certificate in a few days after the date of the deed of assignment, would have placed them in ample funds. While he was so engaged in raising this money in England, Mr. Carlisle suddenly, and without his knowledge or consent, assigned over the contract.

Mr. Dowse said that, under the circumstances, Mr. Carlisle could do nothing else, for the workmen were unpaid for a fortnight, and no money could be got to pay them; besides the greater part of the £4,000 was to be raised in an unbusinesslike way, on the security of sleepers.

In reference to the surrender of the contract by Mr. Carlisle,

Judge Lynch stated that the bankrupt, Mr. Carlisle, by this act, had destroyed the only chance which their creditors had of getting payment. He had not satisfactorily explained why he should have done this act without even communicating with his partner, or with any of the creditors in Cork. Considering, as it now appeared, according to Mr. Hutchins' statement, the firm were about to get, between loans and otherwise, about £9,000, which would have fully enabled them to go on with the works, Mr. Carlisle had no business to take upon him to decide this matter for himself as he had done, without consulting either the creditors or the partner, and there was no conceivable advantage to be gained, that he could see, by the course that was taken, while every disadvantage was incurred. The whole affair might have been brought into that court leaving the contract open, and giving the creditors the chance to make the most they could of it. Besides, it was not to be supposed that this was a bad contract; for he had a statement before him, signed by Mr. Carlisle as well as by Mr. Hutchins, from which it appeared that upon the works actually executed there was £10,000 coming to the bankrupts.

Mr. Dowse said, with respect to this £10,000, it was quite true Mr. Carlisle had signed the document, but he could not guarantee its accuracy, for it was based upon the figures and representations of Mr. Hutchins.

The Court said this cast greater doubt upon the whole transaction, for it would actually appear from Mr. Carlisle's representation with respect to the balance coming to the firm, that he gave up the contract without a proper inquiry as to the state of the accounts between the firm and the company.

A discussion took place with reference to a suit in the Rolls Court by Mr. Hutchins against the company, and Mr. Dowse read extracts from a newspaper report of the Master of the Rolls' judgment, stating the assignment was perfectly *bona fide*, that there was no fraud whatever on the part of the company, and that it appeared Mr. Carlisle had done the best he could at the time, the contractors being plainly insolvent.

Judge Lynch said he would require to see the evidence which had been laid before the Master of the Rolls. The questions before the Master of the Rolls were very different from those before him in that court. He understood that in the Rolls Court the question was, whether there had been any fraud on the part of the company, but there was no question of the kind raised in that court. He was to consider Mr. Carlisle's conduct in the matter in reference to the creditors, who appeared in that court, and did not appear in the Rolls Court, and, from what had come before him, he should express his condemnation of Mr. Carlisle's conduct, and he would adjourn the final examination.

Mr. Deane, the trade assignee, said he felt it due to Mr. Hutchins to state that the assignees were perfectly satisfied with his conduct in every respect, and he had given them every information in his power.

His Lordship said it was the duty of the company to enter into some arrangement, to have an account taken in the Bankruptcy Court, or by arbitration, as to what was due to the contractors. This would be a proper proceeding in every sense, and would save a great deal of expensive litigation.

Mr. Roper, on behalf of the company, stated the suggestion would be considered.

The final examination was adjourned for a month.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re M'Kelvey.

The bankrupt was a shopkeeper, and kept a posting establishment at Ballyshofey, in the county Donegal, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Heron, with Mr. Geoghegan, solicitor, appeared for the assignees; Mr. Levy, with Mr. Greaves, solicitor, appeared for the bankrupt, who was examined with regard to premises held under Captain Knox, on which he stated he expended upwards of £200.

Judge Berwick observed that the case was a very bad one. There were debts exceeding £500, and not a shilling for creditors. By the bankrupt's own account, he went on trading when in a state of insolvency.

The Official Assignee said he kept no books, and had no means of vouching his schedule.

Mr. Levy said, there did not appear any reason to doubt the truth of his case, although he had not books; his expenses and outlay were of the ordinary kind.

His Lordship expressed his strong disapprobation of the conduct of the bankrupt. He passed the examination, but put a stay on the certificate for ten months.

In re Ferrar.

The bankrupt was a newspaper proprietor in Belfast, and the meeting was for the examination of debtors to the estate.

Mr. Musgrave appeared as counsel in the case.

Agent to the bankruptcy, Mr. Connor.

In re Quilter.

The meeting was for surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered, and one of the trading creditors was appointed assignee.

Agent—Mr. Michael Larkin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Longfield.)

COUNTY OF MEATH.

In re the estate of William Edward Grainger, owner; *ex parte* John Allen, now deceased, continued in the name of Maria Allen, his executrix, petitioner.

The rental included part of the lands of Cancestown, with the subdenominations of Curlidian and Edland, otherwise Egland, with the mansion thereon, known as Cancestown House. Sold to Matthew Anderson (in trust for the Rev. Frederick Fitzwilliam French), for £5,300.

QUEEN'S COUNTY AND TIPPERARY.

In re the estate of the Right Hon. Henry John Reuben, Earl of Portarlington, and the Hon George Lionel Dawson Damer, owners; *ex parte* James Delany, petitioner.

Lot 1—Comprising a fee-farm rent of £104 13s 1d, arising out of part of the lands of Boolie and Scotsrath, situate in the barony of Maryborough and Queen's County, containing 96a. 1r. 26p., statute measure. This lot was sold by private contract.

Lot 2—Comprising a profit rent in fee-farm of £16 16s., arising out of the town and lands of Bannock town and Longridge, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary, containing 337a. 0r. 21p. Sold to Mr. Murdock (in trust for Mr. R. W. Murdock in trust for Mr. Joseph Kenny), for £340.

Lot 3—A fee-farm rent of £14 8s. 1d. from part of the lands of Parkmore, in the barony of Ikerrin, containing 2a. 0r. 38p. Sold to Mr. Dix (in trust for Frank Sheppard), for £300.

Lot 4—Part of the lands of Tulleskeagh, containing 40a. 2r. 30p. held in fee, and yielding a yearly rent of £33 4s. 7d. Sold to Mr. R. D. Kane, for £400.

Lot 5—Part of the lands of Pallas Lower, containing 43a. 2r. 37p. held in fee; annual rent, £30 15s. 6d. Sold to Mr. Charles Bianconi, for £1,060.

Lot 6—Part of lands of Cullen, 12a. 3r. 33p.; yearly rent £3 13s 10½d. Sold to Mr. John Macnamara Cantwell.

CITY SESSIONS COURT—Yesterday.

The Right Honourable the Recorder sat yesterday morning for the trial of prisoners in the above court. A common jury having been sworn, the following case was tried first:—

Robbery.—Maria Kelly was indicted for having stolen, on the 27th April, the sum of £154 from Mr. James Cassidy, in whose employment she was as servant. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

James Cassidy, the prosecutor, deposed that he is a vintualler, residing in Camden-street, and that on the aforesaid day a lady entered his stall and requested him to give her change of a £10 note. He accordingly went into his parlour, where his desk is placed; he took out the small notes, and gave them to the lady, but in the hurry of business he forgot to go back and lock the desk; he had no occasion to return to the parlour for about two hours; there was no one in the house but himself, his wife, and the prisoner; that evening, and before he missed the money, the prisoner requested leave to go to her lodgings; witness told her she could not go that night, nor the next night, as she would be wanted; about half-past nine o'clock he retired to rest, and, as was his custom, he went to his desk to bring the money to his bedroom, but there was no money in it; he then suspected the prisoner, went up to her bedroom in company of his wife, and charged her with the offence; she denied all knowledge of the money; he then gave her in custody to a constable, and on searching her room next day, he found the bundle of notes and gold between the mattress and bed on which she lay.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Sherwood Case.—Mr. J. F. Walsh, Q.C., applied on the part of the Crown to have the trial of the 12 persons charged by Mrs. Sherwood with riotous conduct in Taylor's court transferred to the next commission, and to have their recognisances renewed.

Mr. James Fitzgerald, who appeared for the prisoners, said they were already bound to appear from sessions to sessions until the case was disposed of.

His Lordship granted the application.

Passing Bad Coin.—James Kavanagh was indicted for having, on the 21st April, offered a bad half-crown to Michael Honan, an assistant in Mr. Sherman's hotel, Burgh-quay.

Michael Honan deposed that the prisoner came in the house, asked for a glass of whiskey, and offered half-a-crown in payment, which witness suspected was bad, and showed it to Mr. Sherman; the latter said he thought it was bad, but sent witness out to have it tried; when witness returned the prisoner had left the shop, and on going into the street he saw him running through Leinster market; he then pursued him, and got him arrested at the corner of Hawkins-street.

Police-constable Francis Murphy deposed that when he brought the prisoner to College-street station-house he found in his possession two good half-crowns, two good florins, and fivepence halfpenny in copper.

The prisoner was convicted, and having been already sentenced to ten years' transportation, seven of which he passed, he was sentenced by the court to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Assault and Robbery.—Wm. Neill and John Connolly were indicted for having, on the 28th April, assaulted and robbed John O'Brien of two cloth caps, and five shillings in money. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Prosecutor deposed that between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the night of the aforesaid day, he was passing through Moss-street, down to the quay, when Neill seized his hands, and struck him repeatedly in the face; the other prisoner, Connolly, then put his hand in his pocket and took out the money and the two caps; there were several other men standing by at the time; he then went to the station-house to get a constable, not being able to meet one nearer, but, being under the influence of drink, he was detained there until the next morning, when a constable arrested one of the prisoners, and succeeded in arresting the other on the following day. The prosecutor, however, admitted that he was not only somewhat under the influence of liquor when the assault was committed, but that he drank twice before reaching the station-house.

Police-constable 102 B deposed as to the arrest of the prisoners. He found no property upon them.

The evidence did not sustain the indictment.

The prisoners were Acquitted, and accordingly discharged.

Larceny.—Catherine Ryan was indicted for having stolen, on the morning of the 2nd May, a silver watch, the property of John Cahill.

The Prosecutor deposed that he was passing through Hawkins-street on the aforesaid morning, when he met the prisoner, and had some conversation with her. He missed his watch immediately after leaving her company, and then gave her in custody to a police-constable, who found the watch in her hand.

Police-constable 19 B deposed as to the arrest of the prisoner, and the finding of the watch in her possession. The prisoner was committed, and it having been ascertained that she was in custody for minor offences ninety-one times before, she was sentenced to penal servitude for three years.

Concealing the Birth of a Child.—Anne Kelly was indicted for having concealed the birth of her child on the 31st December last, and with having subsequently put it in the ashpit of the house in which she lived as servant. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. J. F. Walsh, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. John A. Curran for the prisoner.

James Reilly deposed that he was employed, on the 1st of May inst., together with his brother, to clean out the ashpit of the house 71, Middle Abbey-street; he was employed by Mr. Rambeaut to do this work; while engaged in executing it, he found the dead body of a child in a very decomposed state; he gave information of the fact to Mr. Rambeaut.

Mrs. Matilda Birnes deposed that she resided in the aforesaid house in which the prisoner was employed as servant since last July; recollected when the child was found; some time after that occurrence she went to the prisoner, and desired her to tell her (witness) the truth as to whether anything had occurred while she was ill that she (witness) was not aware of; she said that there had; she was ill a few days after Christmas, but witness did not know that she was pregnant; in a subsequent conversation with the prisoner on the 1st of May, she, witness, also spoke to her about the matter, when she almost fainted.

To Mr. Curran—I never asked the prisoner if she had had a child, nor did she ever say to me that she had.

Inspector Duffy was next examined—He visited the house 71, Abbey-street, between one and two o'clock on the 1st of May, he arrested the prisoner, and brought her to the station-house in Sackville-lane.

The evidence not being deemed sufficient to sustain the indictment, the jury Acquitted the prisoner, when she was discharged.

Assault and Robbery.—Eliza Bourke, Margaret Fay, Anne Lewis, and Anne Shea, were indicted for having assaulted George Townly Balfour Darling, on the night of the 21st April, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, and stealing from him a pocket-book containing five pounds in notes and 2s. 6d. in silver. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Ennis.

The Prosecutor stated that at the aforesaid time he was passing through the Coombe, when he was caught behind, and his hat and spectacles knocked off. He swore that the prisoners were the persons who assaulted him. They also tore his coat in the struggle to get his pocket-book. When they got it they ran away; two of them were arrested that night, and the other two the next night. The struggle lasted only about five minutes.

Mr. Ennis then cross-examined the prosecutor at considerable length, and dwelt upon some circumstances which reflected upon his character. He (witness) would not say whether he had ever been convicted in the Recorder's Court, nor whether he had contemplated the beauties of the Cove of Cork and Spike Island for the space of four years; neither would he say whether or not he had been imprisoned for a year and a half; he admitted, however, that he had prosecuted a man, named White, for assault, and swore that White had struck him, but the jury acquitted White; he was passing the Coombe on the night in question on his employer's business; never saw the prisoners before that night.

Police constable 36 A, being examined by Mr. Walsh, Q.C., said that having heard a noise in Fordham's-alley on the night in question, he went up and found Darling and a woman there; Darling said he had been robbed, and accused the woman, Margaret Lewis, of being one of the parties who had robbed him; Darling appeared to be very much excited; his hat and spectacles were off, and his coat torn.

To Mr. Ennis—Darling and Lewis were standing about half way up the alley; some of the women at the time said, in Darling's presence that he had come out of one of the houses.

To a Juror—I cannot say that Darling was drunk.

Acting-Inspector Daly was then examined as to the arrest of the parties.

His Lordship inquired whether Darling identified the parties at the time?

Acting-Inspector Daly stated that he was not satisfied with Darling's identification of the two women.

The jury Acquitted the prisoners, and they were accordingly discharged.

Larceny.—An old woman, named Catherine M'Dermott, was indicted for stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of John O'Duffy, on the 20th May, 1859.

The Prosecutor said that the prisoner had lived with him in the capacity of servant; that on the aforesaid day she went away suddenly, and that shortly after he missed the above articles; he met her lately in the street, when he caused her to be arrested.

The indictment could not be sustained, and the prisoner was Acquitted.

Attempt to Commit Larceny.—Michael M'Grath was indicted for attempting to steal the goods of some one unknown, on the 26th of April.

John Parker deposed that he saw the prisoner on the gallery of the Queen's Theatre, on the night in question, put his hand in the pockets of two or three gentlemen.

The prisoner was convicted, and it appearing that he had been convicted six times previously—three times by the magistrates, and three times by the Recorder—he was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months' and kept to hard labour.

Larceny.—Two boys, named John Evans and John M'Cormack, were indicted for attempting to pick the pockets of several persons at the Westland row terminus. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Ennis. Both had been convicted on several previous occasions. They were found Guilty by the jury, and sentenced each to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The court at its rising adjourned till this morning.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—Yesterday.

Henry Ring was charged by Police-constable 120 A, with assaulting him in Essex-street, on Monday night. The prisoner was drunk, and, when arrested, kicked the constable.—He was fined £1, or ordered to be imprisoned for one month.

Eliza Boyle, a charwoman, and Julia Dunne, dealer, were brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Smith and M'Dermott, the first-named prisoner charged with stealing from the premises of Messrs. Brown and Thomas, Grafton-street, within the last month, three German silver table-spoons, together with two dinner-knives and a fork. The other prisoner was charged with having those articles in her possession, knowing them to have been stolen.—Boyle was sent for trial at the City Sessions, and Dunne discharged.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—Yesterday.

A girl, between ten and eleven years of age, named Mary Ann Smith, was charged by a woman named Rooney, residing in Cuckoo-lane, with stealing several articles of wearing apparel from her. The prisoner admitted that she took the articles, but said that she had been induced to take them by other parties.—She was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the first instance, and then to be sent to the Reformatory for five years.

Sub-constable William Meagher, a member of the constabulary stationed in the Phoenix Park, was charged by Police-constable Dowling, 145 D, with stabbing him with his bayonet in the lip, on Monday evening. Dowling arrested Meagher for improper conduct in the Park, when Meagher drew his bayonet and threatened Dowling. The latter then struck him with his baton, when Meagher stabbed him in the lip. The bayonet was then wrested from him, and he was brought to the station-house, and immediately after sent to the Richmond Hospital, to have his injuries attended to.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the City Sessions. The wound inflicted by the bayonet is not of a serious nature.

FRENCH FAIRS.

There were 1,834 oxen exhibited at the cattle market of Poissy on Thursday, of which 1,358 were sold at from 1f. 13c. to 1f. 40c. the kilogramme; 212 cows, of which 152 sold from 98c. to 1f. 20c. the kilogramme; 12,248 sheep, of which 9,139 sold at from 1f. 16c. to 1f. 40c. the kilogramme; 684 veal calves, of which 644 were sold at from 1f. 48c. to 1f. 88c. the kilogramme.

The quality of the oxen exhibited was good, but sales were difficult, and a slight reduction of price took place. The cows were of bad quality. Although the sheep were of good quality there was no demand for them, except at a reduced price. The veal calves were excellent.

The cattle fair of Issoudun, in the Indre, held on Wednesday last, was favoured by magnificent weather, and was well attended, particularly by strangers, who made large purchases of wine, cattle, and hogs; the latter were in great demand, and sold freely at 50c. the pound weight. There were 2,750 hectolitres of excellent wheat offered for sale, which were quickly bought at a rise of 1f 25c. the hectolitre, as compared with the market held the 21st April. The vines in the neighbourhood of Issoudun have undergone the first pruning, and the vine-dressers say that they have not suffered from the frost, and that appearances are in favour of an abundant vintage.

Defensive works on an extensive scale are still carried on with great activity on the coast of Brittany and Normandy.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

THE BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s steamship Masilia, Captain Black, with the heavy portion of the above mails has arrived. She brings 146 passengers and 1,000 bales of silk. A large Prussian frigate had arrived at Alexandria, just as the Masilia was leaving. The Ceylon, with the outward Calcutta mails, had left Malta for Alexandria on the 26th ult. The Delta, with the outward Bombay mails, left Gibraltar for Malta on the 2nd inst. On the 5th the Masilia spoke the brig Elizabeth Maclean, steering south. The Masilia brings the master and nine men of the North Wales, of Carnarvon, which was run down and sunk in lat. 30 31 N., and long. 8 26 W., by some ships belonging to Boston. Gibraltar exchanges were.—On London, 90 days, 50½; on Paris, 5 francs 31 cents.; Marseilles, 5 francs 32 cents.; Genoa, 5 francs 3 cents.; and Madrid, 8 days' sight, ½ per cent. discount.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, May 8.—The report that Prince Metternich would shortly resign his post as Ambassador to the Imperial Court at Paris is entirely unfounded. The inauguration of the newly-organised Council of the Empire will take place in the course of this month. The protocol of its sitting will be published in the official 'Weiner Zeitung.'

FRANCE.

Paris, May 8.—The "Moniteur" of to-day announces that a decree modifying the project of law concerning sugars and coffees has been submitted to the Legislative Body.

THE PONTIFICAL ARMY.

Rome, May 5th, via Marseilles.—1,000 Irishmen have left Trieste for Ancona, in order to be enrolled in the Pontifical Army.

Letters, denying that M. Decorkilles has been appointed minister, state that he will soon return to France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Stock Exchange Committee yesterday resumed their investigations in connexion with the transactions carried on for Pullinger by members of that house. Three of the brokers who are known to have transacted a portion of the business of Pullinger were called before them and separately examined.

The authorities at Chatham have decided on placing several hundred of the troops of that garrison under canvas during the present summer.

It is officially stated by the Midland Railway authorities that some part of the continual increase, as compared with last year, is due to the long-continued cold weather and consequent augmentation in the mineral traffic.

The promoters of the Great Northern Palace Company have notified that sufficient capital having been subscribed there will be no allotment of shares at present, and that all applications are considered as cancelled.

Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland, C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

It is asserted that the Bishop of London does not intend to proceed further with the case of the Rev. James Bonwell, Rector of St. Philip's, Stepney, notwithstanding the censures of a coroner's jury, and consequent reports of a Commission of Inquiry under the Church Discipline Act. The rev. gentleman re-appeared in the pulpit on Sunday.

James Turnbull, described as cashier at the British Linen Corporation Bank, Melrose, Roxburghshire, was brought up before Sir R. W. Carden yesterday, charged with embezzling a large sum of money. The case was remanded, in order to give time for the officer to arrive, and convey the prisoner to Scotland.

Mr. W. C. Macready contradicts the report that his daughter was about to quit the sphere of private life for the stage.

The death of the Countess of Strathmore, wife of the Right Hon. W. Hutt, is announced.

Leeds Corn Market, May 8.—Wheat trade rather better than Friday. Small show and steady demand. No change in other articles.

Manchester Trade Report, May 8.—We have very little change in the tone of the market since Friday. The hardening tendency then exhibited is, if anything, more apparent to-day, and a healthy feeling.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 8.—Market unchanged. Sales probably 7,000 bales. Imports 9,667, previously 14,323 bales.

Liverpool Corn Market, May 8.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.) Small attendance at market. Wheat quite as difficult to buy as on Friday. Flour in slow demand, prices unchanged. Oats and oatmeal dull sale, but held for our rates. Little doing in corn, nothing passed, and no alteration in value. Beans rather lower.

Cork Butter Market, May 8.—Firsts, 125s; seconds, 122s; thirds, 114s; fourths, 96; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s. 700 firkins in market.

Cork Corn Market, May 7.—White wheat, 30s 5d; barley, 17s 6d to 20s; oats, 14s 4d to 17s.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(From the Mark-Lane Express.)

The genial weather with which the week commenced being followed by the return of harsh winds, vegetation has made small progress. Some wheat undoubtedly looks well after all its trials, but there are very many pieces with great deficiencies in the rows, and that require a total change in the temperature to give a prospect of a full average yield. Warm nights and genial showers are much wanted, and without them spring corn more especially is likely to advance; fodder being nearly used up, and grass very short. Some reaction has taken place in wheat since the rise, but only to a small extent, about 1s. per qr. on the average, the country markets being better supplied, and the London advices being dull, but there have still been purchases for Ireland. Foreign arrivals have been only moderate. Quotations in France have rather improved, as well as in Belgium, Holland, and the Baltic. In Odessa prices have risen fully 1s. per quarter for wheat and barley; but the fine weather experienced in Spain since the rain, and the policy of the Neapolitan Government have contributed rather to lower rates in those countries. The insurrection in Sicily induced the latter to quit the stocks of flour on terms favourable to the people. The activity of markets in America has rather diminished, and prices lean somewhat in buyers' favour. Still as Ireland is really in need, English stocks are reduced, and foreign prices keep up, we cannot look for much lower rates, but rather the reverse. The arrivals off the coast since the 25th ult. have been 20,—viz., 5 cargoes of wheat, 10 of maize, and 5 of barley. The business reported was as follows:—cargoes of wheat, viz., one Odessa Ghirka at 55s 6d, 4 of Taganrog Ghirka at 53s, and 2 Galatz and mixed at 48s; 3 cargoes of maize, at 34s 6d to 37s 6d; 10 of Eastern barley at 29s 3d to 30s; and 3 of Russian oats at 19s 3d to 19s 9d at Cronstadt and Petersburg free on board. The sales noted last week were 100,327 qrs. wheat at 51s 9d, against 107,290 qrs. in 1859. The London averages were 54s 4d on 2,058 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 25th April, in wheat and flour, were equal to 47,585 qrs wheat.

LONDON MARKETS.

Mark-Lane, Monday Afternoon, May 7. Wheat, barley, and oats were in fair supply last week, Beans and peas being short. The exports were only 42 qrs. oats. Of native wheat there were 5,440 qrs., of foreign 15,438 qrs. This morning there was a very short supply from Essex, and only a moderate one from Kent; but the quality generally not being fine, and millers well supplied with foreign, it was difficult to quit, and Kentish samples were about 1s. per qr. lower. Fine foreign, on the contrary, brought full prices, the downward tendency evinced on Friday having ceased. Of country flour there arrived 14,077 sacks, of foreign 1,000 sacks, all French. Sales of Norfolk were slow, at last Monday's rates; and this was the case with French and American qualities. Town prices unchanged. The supply of British barley was 1,292 qrs., with 9,272 qrs. foreign. The coldness of the weather kept up a small demand for malting at full prices, fine sales being held high; other descriptions were also firm. In malt business continued heavy, with rates as they previously were. Of oats, in all there were 28,941 qrs., viz.:—691 qrs. English, no Scotch, 890 qrs. Irish, and 27,360 qrs. foreign. There was a better sale for heavy Swedish and fine Russian Oats at rather over the previous rates, but prices generally were without change. The bean supply was 860 qrs. native, 170 qrs. foreign. All descriptions fully maintained their former value. Of native peas there were 114 qrs., of foreign 266 qrs. Prices were firm both for hog feed and boilers. The arrival of linseed was 677 qrs., the exports 1,350 qrs. Linseed was held at fully the former rates, cakes being rather improved in value and much in demand. The seed season is well nigh over, but for red cloverseed there was a speculative inquiry at rather more money, white quite neglected. Trefoil not inquired for. Canary very dull, at unaltered rates. Other seeds as last quoted.

London Cattle Market, May 7.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 4,229 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 1,455; in 1858, 1,341; in 1857, 1,213; in 1856, 772; in 1855, 2,041; and in 1854, 898 head. The show of foreign stocks here to-day was only moderate. The whole changed hands, at full quotations. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were only moderate, and the general quality of the supply was by no means first-rate. Prime Scots, crosses, &c., sold steadily, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs—the general top figure being 4s 10d; otherwise, the beef trade was far from active, on former terms. The arrivals of beasts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 2,300 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 46 Scotch and crosses. We were seasonably well supplied with sheep, in, for the most part, middling condition. The mutton trade ruled steady, at fully last Monday's quotations, some prime old Downs, out of the wool, having realised 5s 2d per 8lbs. We have now ceased to make any distinction between the value of the woolled and shorn sheep. There was a fair demand for lambs at full prices, viz, 5s 6d to 7s 2d per 8lbs. Prime calves sold briskly, at very full currencies; but inferior calves met a dull inquiry, on former terms. The pork trade was heavy, and prices ruled a shade lower. Per 8lbs, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality do, 3s 8d to 4s; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled do, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime Southdown do, 5s to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; prime small do, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; neat small porkers, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; lambs, 5s 6d to 7s 2d; suckling calves, 18s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 27s each.

Current Prices of British Grain and Flour in Mark-Lane.—Wheat—Essex and Kent, white, new, 43s to 54s per qr; old, 45s to 55s; red, new, 42s to 51s; red, old, 46s to 52s; Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, red, 41s to 51s. Barley—Malting, new, 33s to 36s per qr; Chevalier, new, 40s to 46s; grinding, 28s to 30s; distilling, 31s to 32s. Malt—Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 49s to 57s per qr; fine, 60s to 70s; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 60s to 67s; fine, 68s to 70s; brown, 48s to 49s. Rye—New, 30s to 31s. Oats—English feed, 21s to 26s; potato, 27s to 30s; Scotch feed, 22s to 27s; potato, 27s to 30s; Irish feed, white, 21s to 24s; fine, 25s to 28s; Irish feed, black, 21s to 24s; fine, 26s. Beans—Mazagan, 32s to 38s per qr; Ticks, 35s to 37s; harrow, 34s to 42s; pigeon, 45s to 48s. Peas—New, white boilers, 38s to 41s per qr; maple, 37s to 39s; grey, 34s to 35s. Flour, per sack, of 280lb—Town, households, 41s; fine, 45s to 50s; country, 33s to 36s; households, 38s to 40s; Norfolk and Suffolk, ex-ship, 34s to 35s.—*Mark-Lane Express*.

London Wool Sales, May 7.—The second series of public sales of foreign and Colonial wool for the present year commenced on Thursday last, with a full attendance of both home and foreign buyers. The biddings were moderately active, and the fine qualities of Sydney and Port Phillip realised much the same as the closing rates of the previous sales. Other descriptions went at a decline of about 1d. per lb. The quantity arrived amounts to about 68,838 bales, including 31,437 from Port Phillip, 11,215 from New South Wales, 5,000 from Van Diemen's Land, 12,886 from South Australia, 767 from Swan River, and 7,537 from the Cape.

Irish Provisions in London, May 7.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 867 firkins butter, and 2,738 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 16,112 casks butter, and 944 bales bacon. The arrivals of new Irish butter are still limited, and confined to third, fourth, and 5th Corks, which have gone off slowly at 116s., 100s., and 78s.; but the business is quite of a retail character, all parties expecting lower prices shortly. Foreign in large supply, and best Dutch declined to 110s. to 106s. per cwt. The Bacon market ruled quiet, and the business transacted during the week was to a limited extent; a few parcels of Waterford sold at 68s. to 70s. per cwt. on board. Another Report.—We had a small supply of new Irish butter last week consisting of third, fourth, and 5th Corks, which cleared off slowly at 116s., 101s., and 78s. Of foreign the supply was plentiful, the demand languid, and prices from 2s. to 6s. per cwt. cheaper. There was a pause in the demand for bacon, owing to the high limits from Ireland, and the dealers offering to resell at 1s. to 2s., and in some instances 3s. per cwt. under agents' prices; the market in consequence presented a dull and drooping appearance at the close. Hams were easier to sell, and the turn dearer. Lard in fair request, at full prices.

Liverpool Wool Market, May 8.—Scotch.—Good Laid Highland is becoming scarcer, and consequently dearer, which is drawing the attention of consumers to the lower qualities. White Highland is scarce and inquired for. Good Cheviots are fast disappearing, and lower qualities command more attention. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs 11s 0d to 12s 6d. White Highland do 14s 6d to 15s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; do. do., washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do., unwashed, 17s to 20s; do., do., washed, 19s 6d to 26s; white Cheviot do., washed 32s to 40s. Foreign—since the close of the late sales we have had less doing, most consumers having supplied themselves at them. The London sales are now in progress at about 1d per lb reduction on last March sale rates. Imports for the week 9,380 bales; previously this year 67,150 bales.

DUBLIN MARKETS—Tuesday, May 8.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s; duck, 7s 0d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; duck, 7s 6d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 10d to 15d per lb, firkins, 100s to 112s per cwt.

Fish—Salmon, 1s 0d to 1s 4d per lb; lobsters, 8d to 1s 3d each.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 5s 0d to 7s 6d per cwt; straw, 4s to 5s per ditto.

Potatoes—4s 6d to 6s 0d per cwt.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4 lbs.

Coals—House, 16s 6d to 18s per ton; furnace, 15s to 15s 6d per do.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

There was a small supply of farmers' grain at our market to-day, which met a slow sale, without alteration in the currencies of Friday. No change in price of Indian corn.

White wheat,	31s 0d to 33s 6d	Oats, black,	0s 0d to 0s 0d
Red ditto	30s 0d to 32s 0d	Oatmeal,	15s 0d to 17s 6d
New ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Barley	18s 0d to 2[illegible] 0d	Bakers' flour	17s 0d to 21s 0d
Bere	0s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian Corn	
Oats old	00s 0d to 00s 0d	per 480lbs	36s 0d to 39s 0d
Oats	15s 6d to 16s 6d		

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A sermon was preached in Pallasgreen Church by the Rev. William Scott, and a collection was made and forwarded to the Colonial secretary of that society.

ATHENRY FAIR, CO. GALWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

This fair on Saturday was very large, and a good one in all respects. There were several very heavy lots of black cattle, which, to be sure, looked thin; still, prices ranged high. Three-year-old heifers in anything like middling condition brought from £11 down to £8, and soon in proportion. Sheep were also very high, which can scarcely be wondered at, seeing that beef and mutton sells now at 8d to 10d per pound. An unusually large supply of bacon pigs was exhibited; the top quality going at 57s 6d to 60s per cwt. Every animal at the fair was early bought up. There were but few horses.

EXAMINATION OF THE MASTERS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY MEATH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The annual examination of the masters of the Church Education Schools in the county of Meath will be held in Navan, on Tuesday, August 7th, at 11 o'clock. The following subjects will be examined in—Exodus and Isaiah, St. Matt. and Acts of the Apostles—Liturgy and the Articles, with Scripture Proofs—Geography and Grammar—1st and 2nd Book of Euclid—Four first rules and fractions in Algebra, Mensuration, and Arithmetic.

Premiums will be given to the best answers, but all the subjects must be answered in to qualify for a premium. The masters are requested to send in their names to the secretary at least one month before the day of examination.

FRENCH COMMERCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree promulgating the law passed by the Legislative Chambers for abolishing, and in certain cases modifying, the duties hitherto levied on cotton, wool, and other articles of primary necessity used in manufactures. The import duty on cotton and wool imported into France in French shipping is abolished; that imported in foreign shipping is to pay a duty of 3f. the 100 kilogrammes. Cotton and wool imported into France by land is likewise to pay a duty of 3f. the kilogramme. Gum imported from Senegal and India in French vessels is to be free, from other places it is to pay 3f. the 100 kilogrammes, and when imported in foreign vessels 5f. the 100 kilogrammes. Sarsaparilla, imported in French vessels from countries beyond Europe, is to be free of duty; from other places to pay 2f. the 100 kilogrammes, and when imported in foreign vessels 4f. the 100 kilogrammes. The same regulation applies to turmeric, saffron, and potash. Cochineal is free when imported in French vessels from countries beyond Europe; from other countries it is subject to 10f. the 100 kilogrammes, and when imported by land or in foreign shipping to 15f. the 100 kilogrammes. Indigo, imported in French shipping from India or from the countries in which it is grown, is free of duty, from other countries it is subject to 25f. the 100 kilogrammes, and when imported by land or in foreign shipping to 28f. the 100 kilogrammes. The premiums at present granted on the exportation of cotton and woollen threads and cloths are abolished. They will, however, continue to be paid for two months from the date of the bill on the exportation of cotton and woollen thread; for three months on the exportation of cotton cloths; for four months on cloths manufactured of combed wool; and for five months on the exportation of milled woollen cloths. The bill is to take effect from to-morrow, the 7th of May.

In the Legislative Assembly at Melbourne, the State Aid to Religion Abolition Bill, introduced by the Government, and the second reading of which was preceded by a call of the House, has been read a third time and passed, with all but perfect unanimity. Not a voice was raised against the measure, and in a House of 54 members only five voted against the second reading. The bill provides that the grant shall exist as at present till the close of 1861, and shall then cease. Jews are now, for the first time, to share in the grant which exists.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Colds—In diseased throat and chest, so prevalent in this country during the winter, nothing so speedily relieves or so certainly cures as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting, in either case, in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's medicines will restore if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally, the fluids are regenerated, morbific matter is expelled, and a happy revolution occurs throughout the system.

BIRTHS.

Mitchell—May 4, at Richmond, the wife of William C. Mitchell, Esq., of a son.

Roberton—May 4, at 5, Newton-place, Glasgow, the wife of James Roberton, Esq., of a son and heir.

Scott—May 7, at Dalkey, the wife of F. M. Scott, Esq., of a son.

Whiteside—May 7, at Booterstown, county Dublin, the wife of E. J. Whiteside, of a daughter.

Cathcart—May 4, the wife of Mr. Robert Cathcart, of Banbridge, of a son.

Long—May 2, at Ballymoney, the wife of Mr. William Long, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Atkinson and Atkinson—May 3, in Drumsallen Church, by the Rev. C. Warring, Edward, third son of the late Mr. John Atkinson, of Annamoy, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. Francis Atkinson, of Garvaghy, both of the county Armagh.

M'Gregor and M'Lachlan—April 30, at the Rose Episcopal Chapel, Fort William, N.B., by the Ven. Archdeacon Iken, assisted by the Rev. D. M'Kenzie, Incumbent, Ronald M'Gregor, Esq., W.S., eldest son of James M'Gregor, Esq., banker, Fort William, to Duncana M'Lachlan, youngest daughter of Alexander Cummins, Esq., late of Grisheruish, Isle of Skye.

Walker and Oliver—May 2, at Ashbourne, by the Rev. Robert Burnaby, M.A., Incumbent of St. George's, Leicester, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Edmund Walker, M.A., the Rev. Thomas Walker, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, second son of George J. A. Walker, Esq., of Norton-juxta-Kempsey, in the county of Worcester, to Lucy Barfoot, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Barfoot Oliver, Esq., of Quorndon Hall, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

Bayly—March 29, at Ahmedabad, India, of cholera, Ensign R. U. Bayly, 4th King's Own, eldest son of Richard Uniacke Bayly, Esq., Ballynaclogh, Nenagh, aged 21 years.

Browne—May 4, at Royal Terrace, Kingstown, and late of Clohamon House, county Wexford, Captain N. Browne, aged 77 years, late 81st Regiment.

Foster—May 5, at Kingstown, John Foster, aged 11 years, eldest surviving son of Lieutenant J. Foster, R.N.

O'Brien—May 3, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Coppinger, Midleton, Louisa, relict of the late Henry O'Brien, Esq., J.P., Kilcor, in this county, and daughter of Sir Patrick O'Connor, formerly of Cork.

Lang—May 4, at 14, Brompton-crescent, Brompton, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late Oliver Lang, Esq.

Onslow—May 4, at Cheltenham, aged 83, Harriet Mary, relict of the late Ven. Richard Francis Onslow, Archdeacon of Worcester.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, May 8.—Arrived.—Judith, Barbadoes, sugar; Gustave Marie, Dantzic, wheat; Charlotte, Hamburg, wheat; Alexandria, Bordeaux, Indian corn; Leda, Nantes, wheat; Elizabeth, Thomas, Dantzic, wheat; Elizabeth, Rouen, wine; Annabella, Bayonne, Indian corn; Temora, steamer, London, goods; Mars, steamer, Wexford, goods; Lawrence Delany, Liverpool, salt; Kinsman, Rouen, wheat; Mary Jane, Teignmouth, goods; Portland, Liverpool, Indian corn; Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Aimwell, Runcorn, salt; Hope, Wexford, malt; twenty-two colliers.

Sailed—Hercules, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Athlon, Bangor, porter; Herald, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Telegraph, Plymouth, potatoes; Faris, Cardigan, porter; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Jacoulina, Liverpool, oats; Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MAY 9.
Morning Tide, 1-46. Evening Tide, 1-49.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES," For either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 12 0	Yearly	£1 6 0
Half-yearly	1 6 0	Half-yearly	0 13 0
Quarterly	0 13 0	Quarterly	0 6 6

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Lawrence E. Knox, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printed and Published at the Office of the Irish Times, No. 4, Lower Abbey-street, Parish of St. Thomas and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by Robert Gray Boxter, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.